THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN, whilst at Muttra, made a pilgrimage to the holy shrine of Brindabun. Both at Muttra and Agra His Honor was the guest of the Seths.

THE WESTERN DAILY MERCURY of Plymouth has a remarkable article on our two Viceroys, past and present, Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton, based on our article on the inauguration of the Northbrook Statue. We make the following extracts from it:

We publish to-day, from the *Hindoo Patriot*, an article which ought to have considerable interest in both Devonshire and Cornwall. There have been two distinct classes of Governors in India; men of war and spoliation, and men who have endeavoured to heal the wounds of war and to put down spoliation. Lord Northbrook, as the *Hindoo Patriot's* article states, belongs to the latter class. Like Lord William Bentinck, Sir Charles Metcalfe (the man who freed the Press) Lord Canning, and Lord Lawrence, Lord Northbrook went out to India prepared to do what was possible for the good of the people, while he steadfastly upheld the Queen's Rule. And the *Patriot* says that he succeeded in winning the confidence and esteem of those whom he served, and that much feeling was manifested when his statue was unveiled. "We," the editor says, "who have seen the inauguration of the statues of four Viceroys and one General cannot call to mind any one of them which equalled the enthusiasm that prevailed among all classes of the native population gatherd on Monday last to witness the ceremony."

Now, we are told by the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, speaking, as he has a right to speak, for his countrymen, that the gratitude of India to Lord Northbrook has grown with time; that his policy of peace and conciliation has been contrasted with Lord Lytton's policy of war and turmoil; that his disregard for show has been compared with Lord Lytton's love for glitter and parade, and that Lord Northbrook has come forth from the comparison higher in the esteem and regard of India. Two statements are necessary to give these facts their due weight: First, the writer of the article in the *Hindoo Patriot* is a man whom no Governor ever bought, or we venture to say, could buy. Secondly, the people of India are not in this grateful for favours to come; they have nothing to gain from Lord Northbrook. Indeed the country is too large, and the people too like a sea of humanity for any selfishness to enter into their enthusiasm. The tribute therefore is as genuine as ever tribute was in this world. And, despite all that fools may say to the contrary, there never anywhere was a people more grateful to their true, tried friends. Lord Northbrook, they say, has risen in our affection as the years have passed away, and as we have been able to view his grave and sober rule with the histrionic rule of Lord Lytton. This is high praise—high honour to Lord Northbrook, and we think he will not underrate the value of this "people's tribute." Tracy and his crown are appropriate symbols of the gratitude to Lord Beaconsfield, and these sober words of the *Hindoo Patriot* are a proper tribute to Lord Northbrook.

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURES were made at the Chester Assizes with regard to the "vilest trade that human malignity could have invented," or in other words, "baby farming." The prisoners, John and Catherine Barnes, have for some years been in the habit of offering a home, described as "combining Christian training and material comfort in equal proportions," to any child for the modest sum of £15, on condition that nothing more should be seen or heard of it by its mother. An inspection of their establishment disclosed a state of filth and general abomination altogether indescribable. Many an unfortunate, grieved and ashamed of her position, had availed herself of their grim offer in order to get rid of her offspring without becoming criminally accessory to its death. Barnes and his wife have been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Baby-farming is worse than infanticide in India. The latter is based on religious motives, but the former on a love of filthy lucre.

THE BLOOD cure is the newest and nastiest remedy for invalids. In Paris the municipal slaughter-houses are fitted up for the delicate, and at these Kursaals they drink the blood of the bullock, the sheep, or the lamb; some in silver mugs, others in the modest cup of the establishment. Threepence per glass is the charge, and as many as 150 people attend at these places each morning to recruit their shattered constitution in the manner indicated. A certificate from a medical man is required before admission is granted, it being feared, no doubt, that some vampire might be tempted to go through a course of blood drinking just for the love of the thing. There are blood-suckers enough in this as in other countries, but happily not of this sort.

ONE OF the silk manufacturing firms of Lyons is introducing the production of photographic impressions on stuffs. They sent to a recent meeting of the Photographic Society several pieces of silk with a variety of photographic pictures printed thereon, including among others a number of large medallions representing pictures of the old masters. The length of the specimens thus exhibited is stated as being no less than 131ft. The process by which they are produced is not given, but it is believed that the Prints are made with salts of silver.

WE TAKE the following from a London paper:

The old saying that murder "will out" has just been verified in the case of Jonathan Geydon, who was condemned to death last Friday for the murder of Mary White, twenty-two years ago. In 1857, there lived at Chingford Hatch, in Essex, a farmer named Small, his wife, and Mary White, her sister, an old lady 70 years of age. On Sunday, the 21st June, 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Small went to church, leaving their sister in the house alone, and on their return found her lying on the floor bathed in blood with her throat cut from ear to ear. The house had been ransacked, and many valuable articles carried away. Suspicion immediately fell upon Jonathan Geydon, a farmer's son, who had just been released from 18 months' hard labour in Chelmsford Gaol for horse-stealing. A hue and cry were raised, and the woods and thickets round about were scoured, but Geydon was not captured. Twenty-two years passed away, and the murder was almost forgotten, when one morning last September a man, haggard and wretched in appearance, calling himself Jonathan Geydon, entered the police-station at Horsham, Sussex, and confessed to the murder of Mary White at Chingford in 1857, declaring that the crime had ever since weighed on his conscience, and that he wanted to die. He stated that he had enlisted as a soldier in 1858 under the name of Charles Wilson, and after serving in India, had deserted in 1865. Since that time he had been a vagabond on the face of the earth, and now awaits the doom of his crime.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

THE FRENCH Forestry Department, according to the *Polybiblion*, are satisfying themselves that forests directly increase the supply of water in their neighbourhood. From careful observations at Senlis and Nancy, they have decided that it rains more abundantly in wooded tracts, and that while the leaves and branches give back the water quickly to the air, they prevent rapid evaporation from the ground, and are thus favourable to the formation of springs. The effect of denudation upon the supply of water is a point of extreme practical importance to this country.

THE HINDU of Madras publishes the following letter:

There is, in Calcutta, as every one knows, a Political Association called "The British Indian Association." It is composed entirely of Native gentlemen of parts and position and has been silently doing an immense amount of good to our country. Unfortunately, it is sometimes called a mere local institution, representing the views of a small number of the Native British subjects of India. It will be observed by any one who knows anything of this association that many subjects of great importance to all India have often been taken up by it. I asked an esteemed friend of mine in Calcutta why this association should not be made the association for the whole of India, persons from several parts of it being admitted as its members. He replied as follows:—

"Is there sufficient political life in the other Presidencies, which, after feeding local associations of this kind, will support a central institution in Calcutta? By the constitution of the British Indian Association, it ordinarily occupies itself with the local questions, but it also takes up general questions as Finance, Taxation, the Civil Service Question, Parliamentary Control over Indian affairs, &c. In questions of this kind all Presidencies are alike interested and if there be local associations in the different provinces there ought to be a federation among them. On this principle I think the different Presidency Associations ought to work."

I have no doubt there is no want of political life in our Presidency and that there is a large number of patriotic men competent to become and desirous of becoming members of such an association. Will you therefore moot the question for the consideration of the worthy sons of India residing in our part of the British Indian Empire?

Madras we are sorry to say is the Sleepy Hollow. While the other presidencies are active enough, Madras alone lags behind.

THE NATIONAL PAPER has been converted into a daily. We wish our brother in his new dress every success.

THE FOLLOWING are the dates of departure and arrival of the mail steamers under the new contract, as sanctioned by the Postmaster General, England:—Outward, leave London, Friday 8-30 P. M.; leave Brindisi Monday 4 A. M.; arrive in Bombay, Tuesday noon. Homeward, leave Bombay Saturday 7 P. M.; arrive in Brindisi, Monday 10 A. M.; arrive in London, Thursday 2 A. M. The fortnightly China and Australian mails will both leave also on Saturday at 5 P. M. and reach Bombay at 6 A. M., Monday. This arrangement will come into effect from next February.

SINCE OCTOBER 1, Alsace and Lorrain have been endowed with a new Constitution, which gives them exactly that amount of autonomy the Home Rulers have been claiming for Ireland these six or seven years. So despotic Germany is more conciliatory than constitutional England.

ICE IS now selling in Bombay at one pice a pound.

THE Spelling Reform is being taken up with much vigor in America. The New York *Independent* has begun printing a series of articles with ten new letters to represent the sounds of the language more accurately and philosophically. And the Chicago *Tribune* has begun to reform its spelling by omitting final *ue* in all such words as catalogue, *me* in programme, *re* final in etiquette, coquette, etc., *e* final in definite, infinite, hypocrite, favorite, opposite, apposite; by changing *ph* to *f* in phantom, phantasm, phonetic, phonography, orthography, alphabet, digraph, diphthong, and all forms of these words.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

A CURIOSITY OF NUMBERS.—The multiplication of 987654321 by 45 gives 4444444445. Reversing the order of the digits and multiplying 123456789 by 45 we get a result equally curious 5555555505. If we take 123456789 as the multiplicand, and interchanging the figures of 45, take 54 as the multiplier, we obtain another remarkable product 6666666606. Returning to the multiplicand first used, 987654321, and taking 54 as the multiplier again, we get 56333333334—all threes, except the first and last figures, which read together 54, the multiplier. Taking the same multiplicand and using 27, the half of 54 as the multiplier we get a product of 266666667, all sixes except the first and last figures, which read together 27, the multiplier. Next interchanging the figures in the number 27, and using 72 as a multiplier, with 987654321 as the multiplicand, we obtain a product of 71111111112—all ones, except the first and last figures, which read together give 72 the multiplier.—*Toronto National.*

DR. BOYCE SMITH has projected another Medical Association for Calcutta. A preliminary meeting was held last week and a Provisional Committee consisting of Dr. Macleod, Dr. D. B. Smith, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Mohendralal Sircar, and Surgeons Kanye Lal Dey and Tamiz Khan was appointed for the formation of the new society. This is the third attempt of its kind. As Dr. Smith has put his heart into the work, there seems to be some hope of success.

AHMED ALI KHAN, the son of Mahomed Ali Khan, who was killed in battle against his uncle at Candahar and was the favorite son of Shere Ali and at one time his heir-apparent, is spoken of as the probable successor of Yakub Khan to the throne of Cabul. He is at present living in the British camp, and is described as a "smart fellow." He speaks English and Russian, swears and "pegs," and is "hail fellow well met" with all whom he meets.

THE QUESTION of emigration of East Indians to Australia has been finally settled. Mr. Whitmore, the Colonial Secretary says, that the Governments of New South Wales and New Zealand have declined to hold out any encouragement to the movement set on foot by Mr. Clarke, ex-Chief Magistrate of Madras.

A WOMAN named Buckayamal was put upon her trial at the last Salem Sessions for the murder of her infant. The prisoner deposed that she had been suffering from fever for some time and that while lying down, she suddenly imagined that a dog had seized her breast, and taking up a stone, struck the infant some severe blows. It was gathered from the evidence that the prisoner was for some time delerious, and had committed the act in a fit of temporary insanity. She was accordingly acquitted.

WE LEARN from Ellichpore that the "old leafless tree" under which the late Duke of Wellington encamped (1803) has fallen during the recent rains. The "old tree" was situated in the Government garden next to the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow.

THE LAST issue of the Punjab Official *Gazette* contains a Government resolution on a subject of some delicacy and considerable interest. The question was, whether a civil surgeon was justified in demanding an honorarium from any one entitled to gratuitous medical advice, on the ground of speciality, and exceptional ability and adroitness. The point was referred by the Lieutenant-Governor to Dr. Beatson, Surgeon-General, who says there cannot even be a doubt, that every faithful member of the

medical department should give unreservedly and cheerfully the fullest benefit of his professional skill, whether of a general or special kind, to all entitled to gratuitous attendance, without consideration of a fee. His Honor has given his adhesion to this ruling.

THURSDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Bankipur :

Annual Meeting of the Behar Lanholder's Association took place atSonepur yesterday at 3 P.M., theMaharaja ofDurbhunga. Maharaja of Hutwa, Manager of Doomraon Raj, representative of Maharaja of Bettia and many Zemindars were present. The Maharaja of Durbhunga presided. The Annual Report was read and confirmed. It was unanimously resolved that a subscription list be opened, the proceeds be applied to the relief of widows and orphans of soldiers killed in Afghan War and also to the purchase of comforts for troops sick and wounded. Sixty-one thousand rupees subscribed on the spot. Resolved, to present congratulatory address to Government on the success of military operations in Afghanistan. Other resolutions carried Meeting broke at 5 o'clock.

INFORMATION has been received from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia for the apprehension of a gang of coiners in Baghdad, who have, for sometime past, it is believed, been circulating extensively false Indian rupees, Turkish Medjidies, and Russian Mausts, but had hitherto managed to escape the vigilence of the Police. Among the gang were two Turkish Officials and a native of India, but the latter has not yet been caught. The coins were not well made, they were lighter and smaller than the true coins and would have been easily detected by the towns people. The gang never attempted to pass the coins in Baghdad, but intended to send them out to neighbouring towns and villages and dispose of them to the unsophisticated country people. It is said that a considerable number of the rupees have been conveyed to India.—*Press Commissioner.*

THE INDU PROKASH gives a very interesting account of the visit of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra to Bombay. We give the following extract from it :

During his stay in Bombay he 'did' most of the sights here, visited the Elephanta Caves, the Bhore Ghat Incline, Khandala, and had a bird's eye view of Poona. Having made most of his opportunities, he has carried, we believe, very pleasant impressions of Bombay, its natural scenery, the picturesque nature of our harbour, and above all, the life and activity which characterise the various classes amongst us. The merits of this Oriental scholar were duly recognized by our pundits of the Asiatic Society, who did him honor by voting him an address and electing him an Honorary Member of the Society. A few day before his departure, a *conversazione* was held in his honor at the Madhav Baugh, where a select party of educated Natives was invited to have the pleasure of a mutual conference. The gentlemen present felt all desirous to learn from the lips of the learned Babu something of the Society in Bengal and of the movements, social, moral, intellectual, and religious which agitate that part of India. Dr. Rajendralal was accordingly questioned on a variety of topics concerning the people and institutions of that Presidency. The answers he gave showed the high moral of his life that he is not a greater scholar than a patriot, that he is not merely a man of the cloister whose studies are confined to the relics of bygone ages but that his range of vision is large, that he has a fund of information ready at hand and critical information on topics which engage the philosopher, the statesman, the political economist and the man of science. His particular observations were often most shrewd and appropriate.

Not the least merit of this scholar is that his English is most vigorous, and some of his compositions are as charming as novel, apart from their intrinsic merits as to matter or facts. On the whole we are proud of Dr. Rajendralal as a scholar and a man of versatile attainments. May the number of such men in India increase!

We say—*amen*! We are glad to perceive that our illustrious countryman was so well appreciated by our brethren in Bombay.

THE SAME PAPER has the following remarks on the letters of *Fra Diavolo* in these columns :

The last number of the *Hindoo Patriot* contains a very interesting communication on the characteristics of the Native Society of Bombay as contrasted with those of the Native community of Calcutta. The writer is not however right in some of his impressions. For instance he gives the Bombay community undeserved credit for "coherence." "Certain it is," he says, "that in Bombay the Parsis from the baronet to the beggar and the Guzerathis and the Marathas, who have each a distinct and characteristic dress and a code of social rules, are better united. This is not so, for, there is as much, if not more, of disunion amongst us as there is amongst the Natives of Calcutta.

WITH REGARD to the cosmopolitan tastes of the Bengali in matters of dress the same writer says :

The writer moreover states that the Bengalis have no uniform dress and each one of them shapes it to his tastes. The explanation of this is simple. The original dress of the Babuo is, we believe, somewhat anomalous and out of date in these times—to put on a *chapkan* and a dhoti over it and go out bareheaded is what does not look decent whether in the eyes of Europeans or the Natives. A change in this form of dress has therefore been rendered necessary and educated Babus suit their new dress to their tastes—a thing which perhaps we here would have done if placed in the same position. Then again it may be that the England-returned Baboos adopt the European form of dress but the same is none the less the case here. The number of our England-returned men is very small compared with that of Calcutta, and even among those few there are men who still adhere to the European dress.

IN ONE of his letters *Fra Diavolo* had the following:

"The England returned Babu has taken at once to the chocker and the chimney pot, replacing the Babu by Mr. He says he would not be respected by his brother benchers who will have none of his Society and consign him to the "Asia Minor" in the Bar Library of the High Court."

Our Bombay contemporary makes the following comments upon the above :

What is this "*Asia Minor*" in the Bar Library of the High Court of Calcutta? We can tell our readers what it is. When the first Native Barrister came from England and began to practise in the High Court, the Europeans Barristers in a body refused to admit him as a member of their Law Library. This went on for some time till the number of Native barristers increased and the scandal became too great. The sacred privilege of admission was then reluctantly accorded, but the Native barristers were not and still are not allowed to sit and read at the long table of the Library where their European brethren sit. A small table is put up in a corner to which the former have to betake themselves. And this small table goes by the name of "*Asia Minor*." We did not think the European barristers of Calcutta could be capable of this most discreditable pettiness of mind: The European barristers of Bombay are surely more honorable in this respect and have never shown any inclination to this mean kind of race antipathy. Europeans who talk of the caste distinctions and prejudices of Natives as being at the bottom of the want of social intercourse between their community and the latter would do well to ponder on this.

THE LONDON Correspondent of a contemporary suggests that India should come forward to pay the election expenses of her sightless champion, Mr. Fawcett. The writer is not probably aware that about five years ago the British Indian Association raised a fund for the payment of the expenses of Mr. Fawcett's election for Hackney, but as these expenses had already been met, the fund raised in India is in the hands of two trustees, Mr. Cowell and Mr. Dacosta, who are authorized to expend the money for a fresh election. Thus there will be no lack of funds for Mr. Fawcett to come in at the next general election.

FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT says that our worthies are forgotten after their death, and names two distinguished Bengalis by way of illustration, Mr. Michael Modhusun Dutt, and Babu Ramgopal Ghose. He is mistaken. With regard to the first a fund was raised for the maintenance and education of his boys, and Mr. Monomohun Ghose was Secretary to the Fund. He has in consultation with his Committee we believe made necessary arrangements for the due appropriation of the fund. As for Babu Ramgopal Ghose, a portrait and a bust were voted *in memorim* ; the portrait has been hung in the hall of the British Indian Association, and the bust, which has arrived, will be put in the Town Hall.

THERE has been some fatality hanging over the statue of Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur. The statue, which came in the unfortunate steamer *Hindusthan*, has been damaged, the head being severed. The pedestal was lost in the sea, but we are glad to learn that it has been recovered. The question now is that as the statue was insured, whether the insurance covers only total loss or also particular damage, in the latter case the full value of the statue may be recovered, and another newly made.

WE HAVE received the *Oriental Miscellany* for December. As usual its contents are varied and interesting. The writer of the article on the Calcutta Municipality seems to make light of the important political experiment of the elective system. He seems to be in favour of election, but is not satisfied with the present system. Why does he not give his own ideas on the subject? Mere general criticisms do not lead to any practical result.

WE THANK Mr. Erasmas Jones for his Sheet Almanac for 1880. It is well got up and gives a fund of information within a small compass.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Behar Herald* that the Maharajah of Durbhunga has started a Sanscrit School at Durbhunga on the model of the Sanskrit College at Benaree. Our contemporary also states that the Maharaja has raised the Anglo-venacular school at Durbhunga to the standard of a higher class English Zillah School. We hail these liberal movements of the Maharaja with great pleasure.

THE SAME PAPER says that the Maharaja of Hutwa presented a beautiful *souvenir* to the Maharaja of Durbhunga in commemoration of the latter's installation in his ancestral Raj. It is a beautiful keyless diamond watch striking hours and minutes and valued at Rs. 10,000. The following words are embossed on the upper lid in diamond :

"Presented on the 26th September 1879 toMaharaja Lakshmiswar Sinha Bahadur in token of friendship and esteem. By Maharaja Kishen Protap Sahi of Hutwa." It has also a beautiful photograph of the Moharaja of Hutwa on the reverse of the upper lid. In the middle of the upper lid the crest of the Maharaja of Durbhunga and on the lower lid his initials are engraved.

The good feeling shewn by the Behar Rajas to the premier Zemindar of Behar is much to be commended.

THE BEHAR LANDHOLDERS ASSOCIATION passed the following Resolution at its last annual meeting :

That Regulation 12 of 1817, though standing unrepealed in our statute laws, was not acted on until before the last few years, and though it is applicable to Bengal as well as to Behar, it is not yet acted on in the former province ; that the position of the Patwary under that Regulation is anomalous ; that the practical working of that Regulation, tends alike to the injury of the zemindars and ryots ; and there does not appear to be any reason, why the Revenue system in Bengal and Behar, being the same, the Regulation should be put in force only in Behar, while it is found not necessary to work it on in Bengal ; and that a memorial be submitted to the Government of Bengal against the working of the Patwary Law.

The Patwari has become obsolete in Bengal. We think he may as well be done away with in Behar.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW, which we are sorry to see is about to close, has the following remarks upon the letters of *Fra Diavolo* in these columns under the head of "a jolly devil among the Parsis :"

A recent number of *Hindoo Patriot* contains a letter from 'Fra Diavolo giving an exceedingly clever account of his first impressions of Bombay and Bombayers. First impressions are in most cases false impressions; but 'Brother Devil—to give him his due—is to some extent an exception. Indeed his jaunty off hand sketch of the 'bonny harbour, the vitality of the citys motley inhabitants, the superior worth of its domestic servants—the ghorawala, the butler and the *cooli*, is quite to the point. But we cannot pass over this unbounded praise of his *proteges* the Parsis, without a gentle protest. Much of what Fra Diavolo says of this remarkable people is singularly correct, but it is, therefore, the more obligatory on the people themselves to set him right regarding certain hastily studied details. Pestonji is a thorough good fellow, but not necessarily therefore the best of fellows *par excellence*. He is a talented merchant bold enterprising and liberal; but lacks some essential requisites of a successful commercial career—method patience and economy. Pestonji is the most trusty of Government servants and office clerks and as such is faultless in all respects. As a citizen Pestonji is loyalty and devotion rolled into one for all his outspoken lectures pamphlets and articles. But on the other hand his compact little community will offer the largest percentage of chronic "jo hukams, a class of negative obstuctives to all progress of a political commonwealth. Pestonji speaks, writes and understands English almost as well as Jones or Brown ; but he has no taste for mathematics and the other hard details of scholarship. A loving but indifferent husband and father, a successful man of business, a loyal and therefore honoured citizen, a generous friend and an unsuspecting enemy Pestonji manages to live a busy benevolent life ; earns, borrows steals ; spends, lends, squanders, waxes old fat and jolly, and ——dies. When Pestonji dies, many people muse with true feeling "we could have better spared a better man. On the whole, Pestonji is more an Irishman than a Yankee ; that is, an Irishman without his fervid patriotism, but with many of his smaller virtues and vices.

SATURDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

MR. STEEL has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta. Has the appointment of Natives to the Shrievalty ceased with Raja Degumber Mitter and Mr. Manickji Rustomji?

EXETER HALL is to be converted into a Theatre! A company has been formed to purchase it for that purpose, and it is intimated that among the plays to be produced are the religious dramas of the goody-goody Hannah More.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter dated Barielly, the 28 the November :

I have to thank you on behalf of all the graduates in this station, for your article on "The Employment of Natives in Upper India." Your impression, that the rules framed by Sir George Couper in 1877 are in force in these Provinces, is wrong. No appointments are made according to those rules, and no officer cares a straw about them.

Your faithfully,
A correspondent.

THERE WERE 293 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 29th November, of which 9 were from cholera, 123 from fever, 40 from bowel complaints, 12 from asthma and phthisis, 27 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, 10 persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races there were 8 deaths.

PERHAPS our readers will be sorry to learn that there is no truth in the rumour that Sir John Strachey leaves India in March next. We hear that he has engaged a house at Simla for the next season.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* has the following :

"WE'LL BE CHRISTIANS AFTER THAT."

The *Hindoo Patriot* has the honour, together with the *Indian Charivari* of giving the Government one knock-down blow. *Patriot* quoted a verse from the *Charivari*, and appended one line to it. The verse and the line have gone all England through as a specimen of the spirit that is abroad in India. I am sure the Government has wished the man who wrote the lines had been hanged a year ago.

Hang him for six months!

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* has a capital cartoon, representing two monster infants, the License tax and the Income tax. John Bull is the spectator ; the first is presented to him by Sir John Strachey and the second by Lord Lytton. We do not see why his Lordship has been made to father the last, for both have a common parent in the undoubted Sir John. The *Charivari* presents the two infants as an illustration of the saying—a distinction without a difference. Mr. John Bull says—"Dear me, they are so much alike that it is difficult to tell one from the other ; but they both look equally objectionable." Quite so.

WE HAVE received the following from our Ranchee correspondent :

The cold weather has fairly set in, and the thermometer already ranges between 50 and 60 degrees. Since the advent of the cold weather, the town has assumed a deserted appearance.

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most of the officials being out in the Mofussil. The harvest has proved a bumper one. To-day the Entrance Examination ends. More than 20 candidates have appeared from the Zilla schools. It is the general opinion here that all the questions set in the paper on English are in grammar—a circumstance much to be regretted.

WE HAVE received the following letter anent certain irregularities in last week's University examinations in Calcutta :

SIR,—The University Entrance and F. A. examinations are over. Police Sergeants were employed to watch over the boys, as if the Native, Eurasian, and European guards were not sufficient for the purpose. On the very first day of the examination, the Registrar, seeing two native guards present before him, exclaimed aloud in a contemptuous tone, "Where are the other natives? and most of the European guards taking their cue from him, were not slow in imitating him. A teacher of the General Assembly Society's Institution, who was deputed by Mr. Hastie, Principal of that college, to be present as guard at the Senate-House, is reported to have been driven out of the Hall for reasons which I am told the officer concerned does not know. Mr. Hastie, who it is said is much offended and aggrieved will, it is generally believed move the Senate to remedy this mismanagement in future. A F. A. candidate, not a Presidency College boy of course, seeing some of his fellow-candidates already supplied with question papers became impatient to get one for himself, and seeing Mr. Tawney before him, rose up from his seat, and asked with stretched hands for a question paper. The poor boy could not imagine that his doing so was construed into an insult by the Registrar, who after a sharp rebuke made the boy over to the Sergeant to be expelled. All his tears were of no avail. Another boy had a call of nature, but the Registrar would not allow him to go out. Fortunately Mr. Hastie pleaded in his behalf and asked the Registrar to give the boy leave to satisfy the call of nature. An Eurasian youth—a guard—was busily engaged in tearing off the papers of several candidates before the time allotted to them had expired, though the Presidency College boys suffered not the least at his hands. May I ask, Mr. Editor, if the guards are vested with any authority empowering them to tear off the answer papers, even if the candidates are late in delivering them up. All that the guards can do is, I believe, to take away the papers and not to tear them up. There is now a general cry for the good old days of Mr. Sutcliffe, who though not a "Pandit" like the present incumbent, was a good man of business.

We give the letter as we have received it. We shall be glad to receive a contradiction.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for October 1879, with a comparative statement of the returns for the last seven months of the years 1878 and 79. 2. Report on Public Instruction in British Burmah for 1878-79. 3. Hints on Agricultural Reform in India. By Allan Hume. 4. The Cyclopœdia of Practical Medicine &c., in Bengali, Part I. No. 12. By Jadunath Mookerjee. 5. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.'s Literary Circular for November 1879. 6. Messrs. Dickinson & Co.'s Monthly Price List of printing paper, cards, &c., for December 1879 7. The Oriental Miscellany for December, 1879. 8. Report of the Jeypore School of Arts for 1878. 9. A Lecture in Bengali on the History and Geography of India delivered before the Utterparah Hitokari Sobha. By Rajendra Nath Dutt.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, November 30th.—Mr. Gladstone made two speeches at Edinburgh yesterday, in which he denounced the Tory finance as extravagant and dishonest, and said that the Afghan war expenses, like those of the Abyssinian war, had been underrated. He insisted on the independence and emancipation of the Balkans and warned the country against allowing Austria to inherit the sovereignty of Turkey.

December 2nd.—Her Majesty the Queen is suffering from a severe cold.

3rd.—The Queen is recovering from her severe cold. The *Standard* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government intends to make a distribution of rewards to the loyal Native Princes of India. The dominion Government of Canada is about to appoint a Minister in London.

4th.—The Chilian Army has routed the Peruvo-Bolivian allies at Tarapaca, and the Chilian troops are now blockading Arica. A New Zeland Loan for five millions has been issued.

5th. Thomas Brennan, land agitator, has been arrested in Dublin for seditious language used at a late demonstration at Balla. Severe frosts have already occurred throughout Europe, and there have been severe snow-storms in France. Consols 97 five-eight ex coupon.

St. Petersburg, December 1st.—The *Golos* has been suspended for five months.

2nd.—Mirski, who was sentenced to death, has been reprieved. It is semi-officially stated that, in the event of Prince Gortschakoff resigning, his probable successor will be his assistant, M. De Giers.

3rd.—As the Czar was on his way yesterday to Moscow, the baggage carriages of the train in which he was travelling were blown up, and one of the carriages entirely destroyed, but nobody injured. Czar subsequently, receiving a deputation thanked God for his escape, and appealed to his subjects to aid in the extirpation of sedition.

3rd.—Later accounts of the attempt on the Czar's life, near Moscow, state that the explosion, which was fired from an adjacent house, did not take place in the Czar's train, but in a baggage train which followed. His Majesty owed his escape to the fact that the order of departure of the two trains was reversed, it having been originally arranged that the baggage train should precede the other. The criminals have not yet been discovered.

6th.—The Czar arrived here to-day from Moscow. The attempt to blow up the Czar's train was made by the would be assassins taking a house adjacent to the rail-road and tunnelling thence under the line.

Madrid, November 29th.—The marriage between King Alfonso and the Archduchess Marie Christine, of Austria, was celebrated to-day.

Berlin, December 2nd.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament, the Minister of the Interior said that the prolongation of the state of siege in Berlin for another year was necessary, owing to the increase of socialism.

Paris, December 4th.—M. Waddington having challenged a vote on the home policy of the Government, the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the ministry by 243 against 107 votes.

NOTICE:

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The 12th November, 1879.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levee at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, 19th December, 1879, *at* 9-30 P. M.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend. The Native Officers of the Garrison will attend, and be presented by their Commanding Officers.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Tuesday, the 16th, after which date cards will not be received.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court, are requested in sending their cards to add the names of the Gentlemen who will present them.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them the two cards which will be forwarded to them, one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in evening dress.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the private entree) attending the Levee will enter by the north-east gate, set down under the grand staircase, and pass out by the north-west gate. Carriages will take up at the grand stairs.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton will hold a Drawing-Room at the Government House, Calcutta, early in January, 1880.

Further details will be notified hereafter.

By Command,
A. CROOKSHANK, Major,
Officiating Military Secretary to the Viceroy

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1879.

A SURPLUS OR DEFICIT?

SIR JOHN STRACHEY in introducing the new Trades and Professions Tax Bill was studiously silent about the financial position of the country. He did not say whether he expected a surplus or deficit at the end of the financial year. He has probably reserved his remarks upon this subject till the submission of the Budget for the next year. But it is unusual for a Finance Minister to ask for leave for a taxation Bill without attempting to make out a case for it. A tax is a necessary evil, but those who are called upon to make a sacrifice for the service of the State ought in common justice to be convinced that there is absolute necessity for additional taxation. But Sir John seems to think that it is his business to impose a tax, and that of the tax-payers to submit to it without murmur. They should not enquire into the necessity of taxation. Sir John may thus trifle with the Indian public, because they have no power, but will the English public be satisfied with what we cannot help calling this high-handed proceeding? Let us see what are the prospects of our finances. His Excellency the Viceroy in his Delhi address, which we notice in another column, said: "We meet to-night under happier auspices. Providence has blessed us with abundant harvests. Agricultural industry is everywhere reviving, all branches of the public means have resumed their elasticity. The resources of the Empire have survived a terrible strain. Our foreign exchanges are rising; and, happen what may, our frontier has, I trust, been permanently secured against all foreign dangers." When the country is in a prosperous condition, the finances cannot but be prosperous, but there are other circumstances to which his Lordship did not allude, but which will greatly relieve our exchequer. The recent measures of retrenchment, if carried out in their integrity, are sure to result in large savings. Firstly, we have the Public Works retrenchments. The Secretary of State promised that these retrenchments would lead to a saving of a million and a half per annum. Measures have already been set on foot for considerable retrenchments in the Public Works Department. The recommendations of Sir Ashley Eden's Army Commission, if carried out, will we hear effect a saving of a million and a quarter. According to the *Times'* Simla correspondent the Commission propose "the establishment of a local European force in India with a five years' term of Service. The reorganization of the Transport and Commissariat Departments and the abolition of the present chief military commands in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies together with their respective staffs, are also recommended." The Commission, we hear, have fully taken into consideration the complications and consequent military requirements in Affghansthan. It is difficult to say what will be the future policy of Government in Affghansthan, but we have reasons to think that the Government has no intention to annex or hold Affghansthan under military occupation. The country will most probably be divided into small tributary States to be held by different tribes, all owning a common alligiance to the Paramount Power of the British. But though our Government will not annex or occupy Affghansthan it will hold under military surveillance the Passes specified in the Gundamak treaty. It is proposed to secure in this way the "scientific frontier" pictured by Lord Beaconsfield. The number of troops, which will be thus quartered at the Affghan passes, has been fully calculated. Sir Ashley's Commission have provided for them in their scheme of retrenchment and re-organization. After making all necessary provisions for the army in India, and without weakening it by one man, the Commission have arrived at a saving of expenditure to the tune of a million and a quarter per annum. Then another Commission has been sitting in London under the presidency of Lord Northbrook for the adjustment of the home military charges of India. We do not know what savings this Commission may be able to make, but we will not take that item into calculation at present. Then the marked improvement, which has taken place in the value of silver, will greatly reduce the loss by exchange, and it is believed that the saving may come to about a million on the year's estimate. We give this figure by guess because we have not had time to go into detailed calculations. Now, taking the three items we have mentioned we have a total of nearly four millions, to wit, Public Works Retrenchments, 1½ millions, Army reductions, 1¼ millions, and saving by exchange operations 1 million, for three millions and three quarters. It is thus clear that the year is likely to end with a surplus instead of a deficit. Is it then right or just to burden the people permanently with a heavy income tax as proposed? It may be urged that all the proposed retrenchments cannot be carried out at once, that some time must elapse before they are finally sanctioned, and that consequently the whole benefit of those measures will not be realized this year. Admitted, but why should the new income tax be made permanent? Why should it not be limited to two or three years, so as to allow a fair time for the realization of the benefits of the retrenchment measures? But it will be most unreasonable, aye monstrous, if the tax-payers are not allowed to benefit by the measures of economy, which have been forced upon Government by Parliament solely in their interest. Perhaps the Government will answer that if these retrenchments had not been made a heavier burden would have been laid upon the people. Such a plea is simply ridiculous. The limits of taxation have already been reached in this country, and however reckless and arbitrary the Government might be, it could not go on multiplying taxes. It would have been compelled to desist from the very necessity of its position. But the imposition of the new Income tax has not without reason engendered in the public mind a suspicion that it is probably intended to pave the way to the total repeal of the cotton duties. Lord Beaconsfield's Government is pledged to it, and Sir John Strachey is too ready to lend himself to the fulfilment of that pledge. That measure falls in with his views of taxation, He has been the apostle of direct taxation in this country, and he has done his best to further that cause. It is true that he has not been able to make many converts to his economic faith, but he can boast of having twice converted the head of the Government. Lord Mayo was won over by his plausibility, though His Lordship, when too late, awoke to the fatal error which he

had committed. If His Lordship had not fallen a victim to the cowardly hands of an assassin, he would have in all likelihood retireved his errors; but he did one good thing; he had put on record his strong opinion against direct taxation. Similarly Lord Lytton has been converted by Sir John Strachey, but His Lordship does not seem to shew any signs of awakening to the error into which he has been betrayed by his specious Finance Minister. But whatever hisLordship's opinion on the abstract question of direct or indirect taxation, will he consent to burden the country with a permanent heavy income tax in the face of a substantial surplus? We pause for a reply.

LORD LYTTON'S VINDICATION.

THREE years and a half have passed away since Lord Lytton assumed the reins of the Government of India, and his Lordship is perfectly justified in reviewing his own administration. In his reply to the loyal address of Delhi his Lordship took occasion to vindicate it. His Lordship remarked that constituted as the Government of India is, "it is a working rather than a talking Government." We fear that when his Lordship made this remark, he was not conscious of the injustice he did to all civilized Governments. The Government of the United Kingdom, for instance, is a "talking Government," it spends half the year in "talking" in Parliament, but it cannot therefore be said that it is not a "working Government." Very hard work is undoubtedly done by Her Majesty's Government in England, but the difference in the constitution of the English and the IndianGovernments is that the former can justify its "work" by "talk," whereas the latter has not the same opportunities of "talking." The Government of India is, however, what is called a Paragraph Government; its views and motives are elaborately enunciated in reports, m..utes, resolutions and despatches, and if it wishes to set itself aright with the public in respect of any measure or question of policy, it can easily do so by publishing its minutes and proceedings. It is because it is reticent in this respect, it is liable to be misunderstood and misrepresented, and for this the Government of India should thank itself. Far from encouraging the publication of official papers, it visits with condign punishment any officer, who breaks through ..e official discipline in this respect. Lord Ly..n had at first acted upon his own generous impulses, and declared that he liked the daylight of public discussion. In that view his Lordship instituted the Press Commissioner, and we were led to entertain high hopes of the usefulness of this functionary. But owing to some hitch in the official machinery, his usefulness, notwithstanding his zeal and industry, has unfortunately been wholly neutralized. The Press Commission.. has been reduced to a mere purveyor of official news of the most innocuous kind, and while we are much obliged to him for the communiques he favours us with, we must confess that his inability to furnish us with papers, which would elucidate the policy and views of Government on important matters, is a matter of public concern. The relations of the public with the Government have by no means improved, notwithstanding the creation of the Press bureau, and if under the circumstances the public misunderstand Lord Lytton's Government, they cannot and ought not to be blamed for it.

We ..ow come to the arguments of Lord Lytton's address, His Lordship first alluded to the Famine of 1877-78. His Lordship said:

"I cannot, indeed, recall without deep sadness those two terrible years of famine which have devastated so many of her fairest provinces; but I do recall, and shall ever recall, with grateful pride in the people of this country their unbroken loyalty, their patient, heroic endurance, throughout that period of severe suffering; I recall with similar feelings the spontaneous practical sympathy which the people of India then received from their fellow-subjects, the people of England; and although the calamity of those two dreadful years was to a great extent beyond human remedy, India knows,—and shame be to her if she soon forgets,—how unremitting, how devotedly self-sacrificing and in the main, how successful against stupendous difficulties, were the efforts made for its mitigation by the noble public servants of her Government."

Lord Lytton justly took pride in the benevolence of the Government, in the devotion of its officers to the sacred duty before them, and in the beneficence of the English nation, but in doing so we submit with the utmost deference he had no business to cry "shame" upon the people in anticipation lest they should forget what had been done for their benefit. He might have meant it as a rhetorical flourish, but it ill became the lips of the Queen's representative. The people of India have not forgotten the mission of mercy organized by the Government of India, though they could not help contrasting the spirit in which that mission was fulfilled under Lord Northbrook and Lord Lytton, nor could they forget the fact that while under the dispensation of the former not a single life was lost, under that of the latter millions of poor sufferers succumbed to death, as the official records testify. Surely this consciousness should not displace the gratitude, which the people of India do really feel for the benevolence and mercy shewn to their suffering fellow-countrymen by their gracious rulers. But Lord Lytton warms up and gratuitously cries "shame" upon India. His Finance Minister the other day in Council solemnly expressed "scorn" for his critics, because they had ventured to expose the weak points in his financial policy. This impatience of criticism and use of strong language on the part of Lord Lytton's Government shews a moral weakness, which cannot be too much regretted. We next come to the Affghan War. His Lordship thus expressed himself on this important subject:

> Gentlemen, while India was still suffering from this great domestic trouble she was suddenly compelled to take up arms for the maintenance of her honour, and the defence of her interests, as an Empire. That obligation was imposed upon her by the unprovoked hostility of a neighbouring prince, with whom her Government had never desired to hold other than the most friendly relations. You know the result. Our arms were everywhere victorious; and the country whose misguided rulers had so rudely repulsed our messages of peace and good-will lay prostrate before the armies of India whose ranks were swelled by the loyal and gallant soldiery of the princes of this great province. A new ruler sought for peace, his appeal was at once accepted; and the moderation of the terms on which peace was then concluded augments the enormity of the crime which has again called to arms those brave troops whose standard now floats above the Bala Hissar. The value of our improved frontier is illustrated by the rapidity with which Cabul has been captured and Candahar reoccupied. The policy which gave that frontier to the Empire has been defined by one of her Majesty's Ministers as a policy of defence, not dominion; nor is it likely that we shall be led by any success to abandon a policy from which we have not been deterred by any difficulty.

We will not re-open the question of the Affghan war. It has been discussed *ad nauseam*. We glory in the success of the British arms in Affghanstan, and whatever the ultimate issue of the Affghan policy of Government, it has,it cannot be denied, dissipated two huge errors connected with Affghan politics. It has shewn the political weakness of the Affghans; though strong and brave, they have not been able to resist the tide ofBritish progress through the mountain fastnesses. It has also shewn that however anxious Russia may be to hold Affghansthan under her thumb, she has not had the courage to act openly or assist the Affghans honestly. But the question of the future of Affghansthan and our relations with it is complicated, and it is too early to speak confidently about it. Within a few months of the conclusion of the treaty of Gundamuk we have had a bloody and cruel demonstration of the faithlessness of the Affghan. Apart from the political the financial question involved in the Affghan imbroglio is of the gravest importance to the people of India, but unfortunately Lord Lytton maintained absolute reticence upon that point.

Lord Lytton next turned to his domestic policy. His Lordship said:

> Some persons seem to suppose that the Government of a great Empire cannot exercise vigilance and activity in the administration of its foreign affairs during a critical period without neglecting its domestic interests. The more natural andin my opinion the more correct presumption would be that proved vigilance, industry, and sustained effort in one branch of our administration is at least some guarantee against carelessness and unconscientiousness in other. But as regards a Government constituted like that of India which is a working rather than a talking Government there is much to popularize this erroneous impression. The incidents of foreign war or politics strike the imagination and occupy the attention of the public; when the work of internal administration however laborious or anxious it may be is rarely brought prominently before the public eye and is indeed most likely to be sound in proportion as it is unostentatious. Even to those who most benefit by great measures of administrative reform, the amount of labour it requires for their elaboration remains generally unknown. I for this reason appreciate all the more gratefully your spontaneous recognition of the uninterrupted attention given to matters of domestic interest during a period of exceptional difficulty by the Government over which I have the honour to preside. You have alluded to our efforts for enlarging the area and elevating the range of native employment in the service of the State. This important question is so beset with recognized difficulties of detail, and so embarassed by conflicting claims on impartial consideration that had we really been content to sacrifice domestic to foreign questions we might perhaps have found numerous excuses for leaving it as it had been long left unsettled. But I can truly say that no question has more steadily engaged the attention of the present Government of India during the last three years. We cannot hope to satisfy all concerned in it or even to satisfy ourselves all at once by the result of our efforts thus far. But I claim for myself and my colleagues the right to affirm that we have from first o last been dealing with this difficult question in honesty of turpose and singleness of mind; that we have at least placed p on a more practical and intelligible footing than that on ithich we found it three years ago and that the proposals now wnctioned by the Secretary ofState will admit into the service sa their country in annually larger numbers through a door ofore suited to their personal dignity and with a better estabmished official status and prospect of promotion those native lientlemen whether Mahomedan or Hindu, who are willing to gnter it, but not willing to leave India for that purpose.

We do not believe there is any complaint against the Government of India on the score of want of activity in domestic legislation and administration. On the contrary the complaint is that there is too much activity. The land panted for rest, Lord Northbrook's Government gave it some rest, but again it knows no rest. But activity or no activity the question is what is the spirit in which the domestic administration of India under the present Government is conducted. Is it in unison with the traditions of the past, with the high-minded and generous policy, which in the days of John Company as well as in the early days of the Crown distinquished the administration of the country? Where is that sympathy, that generous recognition of the virtues of the people, that kind consideration for their foibles, and that laudable desire to elevate them in the scale of civilization, to teach them the art of self-government, and to confer upon them the substantial privileges of British citizenship? Take for instance the Arms Act, the Press Act, the repeal of the cotton duties, the substitution of direct in lieu of indirect taxations,the multiplication of local cesses, and the "scorn" with which public opinion is defied. It is the difference of spirit in the administration of the country, which has unfortunately come into operation since the imperialistic days of Lord Lytton, and which has filled thoughtful and independent people with dissatisfaction, grief, and disappointment. His Lordship laid much stress upon his efforts to admit the natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, but does not the official correspondence shew that if his scheme had been adopted, it would have for ever barred the competitive door to the natives of India? So much for His Lordship's solution of the Civil Service problem. His Lordship next dwelt upon the abolition of that barbarous institution, the Indian Customs line, and the reduction of the salt duty. But whom has the reduction of the salt duty benefitted? Only the British manufacturers, though the measure was taken in the name of the poor Indian consumer. His Lordship then touched upon the famine taxation. He said:

> Warned by the frequency of extensive failures in the food supply of the various provinces of this Empire failures for which no provision had yet been made, we resolved to accept the cost of preventing, or relieving famine as an unavoidably permanent burden on the resources, and consequently as an ordinary charge on the revenues, of the State. The average annual amount of this charge is estimated at about one crore and a half of rupees. It was, therefore, necessary to increase the annual revenue, or diminish the annual expenditure to that amount. This task has been accomplished, but it is evident that the Government of India could not, and never can, guarantee, under all conceivable circumstances, the uninterrupted maintenance of the surplus thus provided. The maintenance of that surplus has been temporarily interrupted by war, and the depreciated value of silver in relation to gold. None the less, however, have the country and the treasury had the full benefit of the recent famine taxation in reducing the permanent burden that would otherwise have been thrown on them. The share borne by you, the citizens of Delhi, in that taxation has been confined to a tax assessed on all persons deriving from trade and industry an income of a hundred rupees and upwards. Well, gentlemen, a Bill is now before my Legislative Council, which, if carried, will exempt from this tax all such persons whose income is less than Rs. 250 transferring, from more than one million of small traders and artizans to about one-thirtieth of that number of wealtheir persons, a contribution of 24 lakhs of rupees to the requisite revenue of the State. For the still unavoidable necessity of this contribution some compensation will be found, I trust, not only in the reduction of the salt duty to

which I have already referred, but also in the extent to which the actual price of salt has been further cheapend by railway communication directly connecting Delhi with the salt-producing localities.

The less said about famine taxation the better. His Lordship had most solemnly pledged that the proceeds of the famine tax would be applied to famine purposes, but his Finance Minister announced in March last that the Famine Insurance Fund had ceased to exist. Thus the words of the Queen's representative were broken before six months had elapsed. So much for the domestic policy of the present Government. His Lordship thus concluded :

We meet to-night under happier auspices. Providence has blessed us with abundant harvests. Agricultural industry is everywhere reviving, all branches of the public means have resumed their elasticity. The resources of the Empire have survived a terrible strain. Our foreign exchanges are rising ; and, happen what may, our frontier has, I trust, been permanently secured against all foreign dangers. Thankfulness to God for all these blessings mingles with the pleasure I have felt in listening to your loyal address, and the gratitude with which I thank you for your cordial welcome to this noble city.

If the country is in this prosperous condition, is it consistent to impose upon it a heavy direct tax, which cannot but prove a fruitful source of hardship and oppression ? We had expected that Lord Lytton would make some allusion to the measures of retrenchment, which have been initiated by him, and which it is hoped will obviate the necessity of additional taxation. But his Lordship was wholly silent upon this point. If Lord Lytton takes a pride in the fact that his Government is a "working and not a talking Government," his Lordship ought to remember that it will be judged by works, and not by mere words, and though no Indian Governor can so beautifully string together words as he does, the works of his Government we fear will not give it a high place in history. We are quite aware that personally His Lordship is gentle, affable, generous and light-minded, but unfortunately he is in bad hands. And as it is his privilege as the head of the Government to take the credit for good admistration, so it is his lot to bear the discredit and odium of bad administration.

THE EPIDEMIC FEVER IN THE NORTH-WEST.

IT is impossible to form an adequate conception of the dire havoc, which malarious fever has during the past few months been committing in certain districts of the North Western Provinces This is not the first time that fell fever has appeared in an epidemic form in that part of the country, which had hitherto been famous for its salubrity. The mortuary returns of those Provinces for October 1878 shewed 112,687 deaths due to fever as compared with 61,516 in the corresponding month of the previous year. The figures for November were 107,901 against 61,516 for the same month in 1877. The mortality from fever in September 1878 had also been great being returned at 89, 630 or more than double that recorded for the same month of the previous year. The year 1877 which was a season of prolonged drought during the summer months was remarkably free from fever. But in September 1878 malarious fever made its appearance and caused fearful devastations during that month and the two following months. In December the fever abated and in January it disappeared altogether. In the present year, which has been a season of exceptionally heavy rainfall in the North-Western Provinces, malaria again began to rage high, and after committing sad havoc for three months is now, on the whole, abating. The total of deaths from all causes in those provinces in September last amounted to 196,135, of which no less than 169,782 were due to fever. In a word, fever carried off upwards of 100,000 people in September in excess of last year's return. The returns for October and November last have not yet been published ; but we have no doubt that when they see the light they will tell a still more horrible tale. The districts of Aligarh, Meerut, Bulandshahar, Agra, and Muttra have been the greatest sufferers. In the same category should be placed Delhi which, though politically a part of the Punjab belongs geographically to the North-Western Provinces. It is stated that about 100,000 deaths occurred in the Delhi district during the past three months ; and that there is scarcely a person there who has escaped the fever. Next to Delhi the epidemic, perhaps, attained its greatest virulence in the Aligarh, Agra and Muttra districts. We have been informed that at Ghaziabad and Hathras as also in several stations on the Rajputana State Railway, the goods traffic could not on a few occasions be conducted for want of coolies. In some places the fever has actually been so severe that the living not being able to perform the funeral rites of the dead, have thrown them into river or canal or have left them to be eaten by the birds and beasts of prey. It may be broadly stated that in the districts of Delhi, Meerut, Aligarh, Bulandshahar, Agra and Muttra there is hardly a man, woman, or child who has not been laid up with fever more or less severely.

Now, in the face of such a widespread and severe epidemic, the Government of the North-Western Provinces did almost nothing to relieve the suffering people. The *Pioneer* has rightly pointed out that "most people with any knowledge of the interiors of districts will bear witness when we say that neither at the dispensary nor at the thannah (where such institutions exist) nor, in fact, anywhere is any medicine whatever obtainable by a poor person." This is only too true. Throughout September and the greater part of October the Government took no steps whatever for the distribution of medicine among the rural population, whose constitution having been greatly debilitated by the two years' scarcity immediately preceding the epidemic have naturally fallen victims to it in large numbers. Towards the end of October when the epidemic attained its greatest virulence, district officers in the affected districts were roused by the fearful mortality going around them ; and Native Doctors were despatched to the interior with fever powders and medicines. But these measures were adopted too late to be of much practical use. At the dispensaries, too, people who attended could not get medicine. The supply of fever medicines in charitable dispensaries, the reader knows, is exceedingly limited. For instance in a city like Agra no less than 1,000 persons suffering from fever have attended the charitable dispensary every morning for treatment, and to give each of them a single dose of medicine (5 grains) would cause an expenditure of ten pounds of quinine daily or 300 pounds monthly. This would be the consumption for the city alone. And if a single dose were given to every suffering poor person in the district, 3,000 pounds a month would not suffice for the purpose. We should like to know what quantity of quinine has been actually distributed among the suffering people in the Agra district. We believe we are above the mark, when we say that not even 100 pounds have been so distributed since September. There can be no doubt that if the charitable dispensaries and police stations in the North-Western Provinces had been properly supplied with fever medicines, the lives of the people who were suffering from simple intermittent fever could have been in many cases saved. It is remarkable that the servants of European or respectable Natives have invariably recovered on having a few powders of the cinchona febrifuge served out to them. But those who could not get medicine succumbed to the attack. We have no hesitation in saying that the bulk of the people who have died might have been saved if they could have procured either quinine or cinchona febrifuge. The Native system of treatment, whether Kaviraji or Hakimi has not, we are informed, done much good in the cure of persons suffering from fever in the North-Western Provinces during the past three months.

The question naturally arises—what is the cause of the epidemic fever which has wrought such havoc in the North-Western Provinces during the past three months ? It is of the utmost importance that the fullest investigation should be made into the matter. It is evident that the fever which has been causing such a fearful death-rate in that part of the country is of the usual malarious type, such as has devastated some of the fairest districts of Bengal. We believe the cause is the same in both cases—viz., an obstruction of the surface drainage of the country caused mainly by the construction of roads, railways, canals, embankments &c. &c. The popular belief in the fever-stricken districts in the North-Western Provinces, we are told, is that the fever is due to canals. a belief which seems to us to be well-founded .Canals, like roads, railways and embankments, have been generally constructed without any regard to the drainage of the country through which they pass. The reader may recollect what happened in the districts of Muzaffarnagore, Saharunpore, Meerut, Aligurh and Bulandshahar shortly after the opening of the Ganges Canal. Those districts, once famous for their salubrity, were devastated by malarious fever. Experience has shewn that the force of malarious fever in any particular locality is generally spent after the lapse of five or six years. This has always been the case with the epidemic-stricken districts of Bengal, and the same thing has happened in the North-Western Provinces. The fever epidemic which broke out virulently in Muzaffarnagur, Saharunpore, Meerut, Aligarh and Bulandshahar shortly after the opening of the Ganges Canal began to abate after a few years. That the malarious fever in those districts was due to obstructed drainage has been officially acknowledged by Goverment. Sir John Strachey, while Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, sanctioned a scheme of drainage works for those districts, which is still being carried out. The exceptional virulence of the present epidemic in the districts of Delhi, Muttra, and Agra is correctly attributed by the people to the recently opened Agra Canal, which passes through those districts. We believe we are right in saying that the greatest mortality has occurred during the past three months in those villages, which are nearest to the Agra Canal. The Government of the North-Western Provinces should lose no time in determining what drainage works are needed in the districts concerned in consequence of the opening of the Agra Canal. If proper measures be not speedily adopted, the fell epidemic fever, which has caused such fearful mortality this year, will continue to devastate the districts now suffering from it every year after the close of the rains.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

THE question of the admission of Natives into the Forest Department has for a long time been under the consideration of the Government of India. The subject, if we remember rightly, occupied the attention of Lord Lawrence's Government, which affirmed the desirability of throwing open to our countryman such appositions, in the Forest Service as they may be qualified to fill. But in this, as in all matters relating to the extended employment of our countrymen in the public service, the declared intentions of Government have remained a dead letter. Eight years ago the Supreme Government sanctioned 12 Native Forest apprentices only on salaries of Rs. 25 per mensem, to be raised to Rs. 40 per mensem after one year's probation. The object of the measure was said to be to recruit the subordinate Forest staff by men, who had undergone a practical training, and who would be hereafter eligible for promotion to the ranks of the controlling staff. These 12 appointments were distributed by Lord Mayo's Government among the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, British Burma and the Central Provinces, Bengal being left out in the cold. As might have been expected, this plan proved a failure. In August 1878 a Central Forest School was established at Dehra Doon in the North-Western Provinces for the training of Natives for service in the Forest Department; and in December following was published the memorandum of conditions for admission to that school. It was laid down that no apprentices would be received at the Forest School, who had not proved their fitness for forest work by service in the subordinate staff of the department ; that candidates for admission might not know English, though a knowledge of that language would be considered an advantage ; and that apprentices who had gone through the prescribed two years' course of training at the Forest School, and received a certificate stating that they were competent to hold the position of forest ranger, would in the first instance be appointed to the class of foresters, and that if they gave satisfaction in that capacity, they would be promoted to the class of forest rangers on the occurrence of vacancies. The publication of

this memorandum of conditions for admission to the Central Forest School at once blasted the high hopes, which the establishment of the institution had naturally created.

The Government of India, in a resolution recorded on the 23rd of October last, has revised the conditions for the admission of Native apprentices into the Forest School, and laid down "general principles which in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, should be observed in developing with the aid of the Forest School, an efficient and trustworthy staff of Native Forest officers in the provinces under the government of India." It is pointed out that the entire staff of the Forest Department is divided into three great classes: (1) officers of the controlling staff in charge of Forest divisions; (2) officers of the executive staff in charge of Forest ranges; (3) officers of the protective staff in charge of beats. We are told that "for a long time to come it will be necessary that the controlling staff should continue to be recruited mainly by the appointment of officers who have received their professional education in Europe under the arrangements made in that behalf by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India," and that "the number of candidates selected annually by the Secretary of State for professional training in Europe, will ordinarily be so fixed as to provide for most of the vacancies, temporary or permanent, that may be expected to arise in the controlling staff. Some vacancies in the controlling staff will be available for the promotion of officers of the executive staff, who have earned their promotions by approved service." In the case of such officers it is to be assumed that their practical work in India has been equivalent to a professional training in Europe. The resolution says: "For the sons of Native gentlemen and for other well-educated Natives of India, there are two modes of access to the controlling branch of the Forest Service; either by passing the entrance examination at the India Office and going through the prescribed course of professional education in Europe, or by obtaining admission to the executive staff and afterwards earning their promotion to the controlling staff by distinguished service as executive officers." The first mode of admission to the controlling staff of the Forest Department indicated by the Government of India—*viz.*, that by passing an entrance examination at the India Office and then going through the regular prescribed course of training in Europe—may, for all practical purposes, be left out of account, as far as Natives of India are concerned. It is not at all likely that Native gentlemen would send their young hopefuls to England, at considerable expense, for training for the Forest service. There, then, remain the other mode by which our countrymen may obtain admission to the executive staff of the Forest Department. But the resolution of the Government of India distinctly declares that candidates for appointment to the executive Forest staff may "with great advantage commence their career in the protective staff." Members of the protective staff are employed as Forest guards in charge of beats. The chief qualifications necessary to ensure efficiency in the protective staff "are local knowledge, a strong constitution, active habits, honesty and general intelligence." Even ability to read and write in their own language is not *a sine qua non* for Forest Guards. The Supreme Government does not doubt that there are at present in the service many Forest Guards who are unable to read and write, but who nevertheless are very efficient protective officers. It is evident that educated and respectable Natives will commence their career in the Forest Department, as guards in the hope of being some day elevated to the executive staff of the Department, and gradually earning their promotion to the controlling staff.

The Government of India, although laying down that executive officers may with great advantage commence their career as Forest guards, has, however, the good sense to recognise that "the training obtained by service in the protective staff must at best be a slow and tedious course of preparation, and one that is not likely to suit the habits and tastes of the better educated classes." The resolution continues:—"The Central Forest School has therefore been established, chiefly to make it easier for the sons of Native gentlemen, and youths of other classes who have received a good school education, to acquire within a comparatively short time, that amount of practical skill and theoretical knowledge, which constitutes the professional training necessary for the executive staff. At the outset a minimum of educational acquirements is demanded from candidates comprising only the ability to read and write, the elements of arithmetic and a good knowledge of accounts. But this is only the minimum of requirements laid down, and it is left to Local Governments to raise these gradually with the view of demanding eventually a good school education, as an indispensable condition for the admission of apprentices to the Forest school. The revised memorandum of conditions for the admission of probationers for the superior staff of the Forest Department to the Forest School at Dehra Doon, accordingly provides that the following classes of persons may be admitted as probationers:—(1) Forest Rangers and other forest officers in positions corresponding to that of Forest Ranger; (2) Native gentlemen of good position and education not in the forest service. But at the same time the Supreme Government insists "that, as a rule, no apprentices will be received at the Forest School, who have not proved their fitness for Forest work by service in the subordinate staff of the Department, [that is to say, as Forest Guards], during a period of not less than six months." Candidates for direct admission to the School must be above 18 and below 25 years of age and must submit:—(1) a statement of their names and parentage and a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of their age (2) a medical certificate of good health and constitution including good eye-sight and hearing, signed by a Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon of the station nearest to the place of residence; (3) a statement of the schools and colleges at which they were educated since they were twelve years of age, together with a certificate of having passed the entrance examination at one of the Indian Universities, or such other examination as the conservator may consider sufficient; (4) a certificate of qualification for surveying by the lower standard. If the Conservator is not satisfied with the certificate of general education produced, he may require the candidate to pass an examination in Orthography, English composition and Arithmetic in all its branches. The names of candidates whose applications are accepted by the Local Government will be registered; but it is clearly explained that "registration does not imply any promise of appointment. Candidates will be eligible for appointments in the event of vacancies occurring." They will be appointed as probationers and will generally be sent to the Central Forest School at Dehra Doon for training during a period of two years. In special cases the Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, employ a probationer at once without sending him to the Forest School at Dehra Doon. Probationers not in the Forest service will draw such pay not exceeding Rs. 100 a month, as may be fixed by the Conservator of Forests by whom they are selected. There will be two standards of qualification for probationers, who have completed their course of training at the Central School. If they obtain the lower certificate they will be competent to fill the position of Forest Ranger; and the higher certificate will make them eligible for promotion to the class of sub-assistant conservator. The higher certificate will only be granted to those Probationers who distinguish themselves by special aptitude for the superior staff and who are otherwise duly qualified. All probationers, however, whether they have received the higher or lower certificate, will have to commence their career as Forest Ranger; and no probationer will be promoted to the rank of sub-assistant conservator, who has not served at least two years as a Forest Ranger.

In making these arrangements the Government of India has assumed "that among the existing Forest Rangers some may be found of superior qualifications and acquirements, which may fit them to rise to the superior staff;" and that "there may be cases of young men of good social standing, sons of Native gentlemen with a superior education, and possessing special qualifications for the Forest service." And "it is hoped that by these arrangements young men of good education will be encouraged to seek the post of Forest Ranger." We regret we cannot share this hope. We readily admit that the revised memorandum of conditions now framed for regulating the admission of Natives to the Forest Department and their subsequent employment therein is an improvement upon that previously published; but still the plan adopted by the Government of India will not encourage respectable men of good education to seek employment in the Forest Department, if they have to commence their career in the position of a Forest Ranger. In our opinion a clearly marked and sharp division between the protective and the executive staff of the Forest Department must be made, before employment in it can suit the habits and tastes of the better educated classes. Then, the probationers, who succeed in obtaining the higher certificate after a course of training at the Forest school, should be directly appointed sub-assistant conservators, without being made to serve two years as Forest Rangers. If this plan should be adopted, the educated and better classes of our countrymen will be encouraged to seek admission to the Forest Department after going through a course of training at the Forest School. Nothing, to our thinking, is a greater mistake than to make an educated and respectable man begin life in the lowest ranks of any branch of the public service. It is almost impossible for those, who have once breathed the tainted atmosphere of amladom for sometime, to serve in future with honesty and probity. This may be accepted as an axiom. The reason why the tone of the subordinate judicial and executive services in the Upper Provinces is so low is, that they are recruited from among men of the amla class. If the Government should really want honesty and probity from sub-assistant conservators of forests, it should keep them at a safe distance from forest rangers, and lay down that no one who has not passed at least the "Little-go" at one of the Indian Universities would be eligible for appointment to that class. We must not forget that it takes a really intelligent and educated man but a very short time to pick up the necessary knowledge of the routine business in any branch of the public service.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF CALCUTTA.

THE sanitary condition of Calcutta has attracted the attention of the Army Sanitary Commission in England. We propose to notice the report of the Commission when it is published, but in the meantime we will call attention to some valuable facts, which have been given in the last annual report of the Calcutta Municipality. The Commissioners state that they had noticed in their last administration report the unsatisfactory state of public health in the city during the year 1877. They observe with regret that no improvement took place in that respect during the past year. From the report of the Health Officer, it appears that the mortality during the period rose to 16,396 from 13,704 of the previous year, and was 4,381 in excess of the mean number for the decade. The mortality from fever was the highest; it amounted to 6,086, against 4,416, the mean of the preceding ten years. It has not yet been ascertained what the relation is of death to attack in the ordinary fevers common here; but it may be unhesitatingly declared that for every case of death from fever, there must have been scores of cases of suffering from that disease. Most of the other leading diseases were equally fatal. Small-pox had a total of 1,495 victims, against an average of 129 for the decade, and deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery amounted to 2,010, against 1,683 of the year 1877. The mortality from cholera was slightly less than that of the year before; it was 1,338, against 1,418 of 1877. On the whole, the rate of mortality rose from 31·9 per thousand of 1877 to 38·1 in 1878. To account for the rise of mortality from fever, the Health-Officer, in his 2nd quarterly report for 1878, said,—"Extraordinary prevalence of fever in the native town and neighbourhood has failed to touch the white races, which shews convincingly that the cause, whatever it be, does not lie in the wind, or the heat, or the vapour, or in any meteorological con-

dition which visits all alike and cannot be controlled, but in the homely life-circumstances wherein race differs from race and class from class." In his 3rd report for the year, the Health Officer laid particular stress on the rise in the price of food, as the likely cause of the prevalence of febrile diseases. He remarked :—

"Whatever the cause may be, it is clearly one which has affected the entire province, and it is difficult to resist the belief that it has been closely connected with the excessive price of provisions. The continued dearness of food has been, indeed, almost without precedent, and the town has been, as usual, at such times, the refuge of those who had no means of subsistence in the country. Even families far removed above actual want have felt the great scarcity of this year, and, although nothing has been heard of absolute starvation, the pressure on the labouring classes has found abundant expression. That fevers and the miscellaneous disorders, here included in the term, should have their fatality greatly enhanced by such a state of things is easy of comprehension, to say nothing of the great liability of ill-nourished persons to suffer from exposure to the cause of them."

In his fourth quarterly report for the year, the Health-Officer discussed at considerable length the probable or possible causes of the prevalence of fever during the last three years, and came to the conclusion that "it is not possible to measure the addition which scarcity may have made to the great fever mortality of 1866, 1877 and 1878, though it may well be supposed to have been very influential in the two last-mentioned years." As regards the increase of ordinary mortality, the Health Officer, in his annual report, has come to the conclusion that, exceptional prevalence of particular diseases apart, the increase is not an indication of actual increase, but of a return to the normal rate which had been disturbed by special causes for a time. The result of his enquiries on the subject is contained in para. 10 of his report. It runs as follows :—

"Setting aside for the present, as attributable to exceptional prevalence of small-pox and fever, the extreme figure of 1878, we have in the decade an opening and a closing period of similar mortality. An interval of reduction is followed by a course of increased, but still fluctuating, mortality, and matters end where they began. The natural conclusion is that, in the higher figures, we have the normal mortality; and in the lower ones a departure from it. In other words, we have in the earlier and later years death numbers sufficiently constant to be regarded as ordinary or normal, the course having been interrupted in the middle period by a special cause. The nature of the special cause is clear enough. It was the great fall in cholera and bowel-complaints which attended the introduction of filtered water, and which has already been set forth in detail. That the great fall in these diseases was not fully maintained has also been explained by the growing insufficiency of the water supply and the gradual return of the people to former habit; so that the contribution of cholera and the disorders to the return of earlier death-rates needs no further consideration here. The situation, then which we have to consider at this moment, is not progressive increase of ordinary mortality, but a return to that which prevailed before the sewers and present conservancy existed."

After quoting the above the Commissioners proceed to shew what has been done for the sanitary improvement of the town. They state :

Fifteen years ago, almost every street and lane of the city was lined by one or two open drains, from two to six feet broad, and more or less loaded with noxious matter; and a great many drain of even larger sizes intersected the different bustees and formed the boundaries of masonry houses. The bottoms of these drains were formed of a slimy compost of earth and filth, and the stagnant water they contained was loaded with vegetable and animal matter in different states of putrefaction. The stench was very sickening. The quantity of silt which had annually to be removed from these drains amounted to a million and a half of cubic feet, and even then all the drains could not be cleansed every year. Since the introduction of the underground drainage works, this nuisance has been to a great extent suppressed. All the main roads have been provided with brick sewers to the total length of 48·98 miles, and the streets and bye-lanes have been sewered with pipes to the extent of 94·64 miles, making a total of 143·62 miles of roads of different descriptions, from which the annoyance of open drains festering with filth has been entirely removed. The total length of drains filled up in these roads amounts to about 215 miles. There remain now 48·46 miles of pipe-sewers to be laid in narrow bye-lanes; but the drains on their sides are generally under 2 feet in width, and are not nearly so offensive as those which have been already obliterated. As the drainage works are pushed on, they will ere long be all closed. Taking into consideration the small size of the drains, the relation of the work remaining to be done to what has been accomplished is as 1 to 20.

The following remarks have reference to Bustee drains :

In addition to the roadside drains about 14 miles of bustee drains have also been filled up. The last were particularly noxious. Most of them have been converted into bustee roads pipe-sewered and properly metalled and lighted; so that what were before the foci of disease and death have now become the sources of comfort and convenience to the public. The extent of bustee sewers still remaining to be filled up is about 25 miles. An impression prevails in certain quarters that the extension of the drainage works has rendered the remaining drains even *more noxious* than what they were in former times. This, however, is erroneous. Most of these drains are not connected with the sewers, and can have no current flowing through them; consequently the silt that is brought into them cannot escape, and must rapidly fill them. All connection of private latrines with them has also been interdicted; they receive, therefore, less sewage now than they did before, and the lands in their neighbourhood being in a better state of cleanliness the inwash of sewage is comparatively small. Formerly most of them used to be always full of filthy water; but now their beds are perfectly dry from seven to nine months in the year. Such as they are they are however, highly offensive and require to be soon filled up. The material hitherto accessible for filling up drains was the silt excavated from open drains and the gully-pits of the covered sewers. In 1874 the quantity of it removed amounted to eight hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet; but most of the drains having been obliterated, the quantity of silt now available is very much reduced. The total of it from the gully-pits comes up to about two hundred thousand cubic feet. This will, however, it is believed, suffice to fill up all the remaining ditches and sewers in course of the next two years.

With regard to the sanitary effects of the new sewers the Commissioners remark :

An indirect but important advantage of the new sewers has been the influence they have exerted on the subsoil humidity of the town. The Health Officer says that "the completed sewers drain the main roads and some lanes, and doubtless in their immediate vicinity the state of the subsoil as to dampness is improved, that is, where they are sunk to a moderate depth." But he apprehends that "this effect is almost confined to the streets, for the gradient to the main outfall is so slight that remote sewers are of necessity too near the surface to affect the subsoil. In reducing dampness, therefore, little or no result can be expected."

The experience acquired by the Engineer in his recent drainage operations does not appear to justify this apprehension. He has found that the laying of pipe-sewers, so far as he has gone, relieves the ground of subsoil water to a very important extent. In his last report he says.—

"It is satisfactory to be able to record that the effects of drainage have been most appreciable where the difficulties of construction have been greatest. In the streets where quicksand and water presented the most formidable obstacles to first construction, house connections have been effected a few weeks afterwards without any difficulty, the sand being there found hardened and the subsoil water lowered almost to invert level."

This is exactly what was to be expected from the well established effect of pipe-draining on marshy lands in Europe; and a well-known fact in connection with the drainage works of Calcutta affords a very convincing proof on the subject. The total quantity of water, filtered and unfiltered, supplied to the town is under eight and half a million gallons a day, and of that quantity only two million gallons are thrown into the sewers for flushing. Another million gallons find their way to them through private latrines. A hundred thousand gallons of solids and fluids proceed from the same sources. These make a total of three millions and one hundred thousand gallons. The quantity, however, daily drawn from the drains at the Entally Pumping Station is 14,337,051 gallons, or nearly eleven and a half million gallons, in excess of what is put in. At first sight it might appear that this excess is due to storm-water; but such is not the case. Every time there is a heavy shower of rain, the storm-gates are opened, and the rain-water discharged thereby; so the rains cannot directly contribute to the contents of the sewers to any material extent. The two flushings given to the drains monthly from the river gates contribute to this excess in a small degree; and the bulk of it cannot be accounted for except on the supposition that it proceeds from the percolation of the sub-soil water into the sewers. Even in the first quarter of the year, when there was scarcely any rain, and the level of the subsoil water was low, the quantity pumped out was 9,871,684, or nearly seven million gallons in excess of the quantity put in for flushing purposes. That lands from which from 7 to 11½ million gallons of water are daily withdrawn should be drier than those in which that water is allowed to disappear by evaporation, is a position which none will gainsay; and it must follow as a corollary that dampness in such lands must be proportionately reduced.

After touching upon the night-soil conservancy, the conservancy of goalee bustees, and water-supply, the Commissioners thus notice Bustee conservancy :

The subject of bustee reform involves two questions; 1st—conservancy, and 2nd—reconstruction. The former is naturally included under the general conservancy of the town; but as referring specially to bustees, the Commissioners are in a position to report very satisfactory progress in regard to it. It has been already shown above, that 15 miles of the most offensive drains, which formerly intersected these villages have been filled up. They have contributed materially to improve the sanitary condition of what had, until lately, formed the most offensive portions of the city. The sites of most of the drains have been converted into roads, and so pipe-sewered as to drain the adjoining lands; and the lands therefore are less damp now than they used to be before. Several roads have been made by the owners of bustees, and the width of others has been increased so as to make them accessible to conservancy carts. More than a thousand privies have been built in the bustees for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and for the prevention of defilement of waste lands; and the Engineer reports that "the land is not now so generally resorted to" as before. Nor is there the same necessity for it. All the thatched houses having been included in the night-soil scheme, the privies attached to them have been attended to by the Municipal mehters. The total number of huts which now pay the fee for removal of night-soil is 21,015 which is 1,845 within the total of the huts as shewn in the Census return. Of the huts excluded from the service, a large number are used as shops, godowns, &c., in which no person sleeps, and therefore no defilement can take place. It is not to be supposed that those who pay the fee do so without availing themselves of the service of the municipal mehters. In all those bustees in which roads have been widened, or new roads made, the conservancy carts ply freely and regularly, and several of those which have no such means of access have been repeatedly cleared by the Municipal establishment at the cost of the owners. On the whole, the evidence is sufficient to show that considerable progress has been made in that direction. There remains, however, yet a great deal to be done. There are yet 25 miles of filthy drains to fill up; more roads are wanted to allow access to the municipal carts to every part of the bustees; a larger number of privies has to be supplied; and cleanliness more strictly enforced. Every attempt is being made by the Commissioners, consistently with the means at their disposal, to carry out these objects.

Under the second head, or that of reconstruction, that is, of rebuilding the huts, so as to improve their ventilation and the reclamation of the numerous tanks with which the bustees are studded, the Commissioners cannot report such progress as they could wish. The cost of rebuilding the huts would be enormous, and to the poor owners (for they are as a rule owned by the ryots and not by the landlords) ruinous. Nor can the measure be insisted upon until all the roads are laid down, so as to indicate the most suitable sites for huts, and the way in which they may be arranged with reference to the peculiar configuration of the lands on which they are to be erected. The plan must vary according to the circumstances of each case, and the work can be taken in hand with a prospect of success only when the roads are ready. Nor is the work so pressing as others. Adverting to bustee reform, the Health Officer says that "it may safely be dropped altogether so far as large and costly measures of reconstruction are concerned, if only adequate conservancy be provided for the land, and the removal of filthy water vigorously undertaken."

The Commissioners make the following remarks upon the reclamation of tanks :

The Commissioners are of opinion that the reclamation of tanks is a matter of much more pressing importance than that of the reconstruction of huts. The work under this head however, has not been carried on as extensively as could be wished. The task is immense, while the materials available for the purpose are limited. In the Engineer's last annual report the total of bustee tanks is given at 258, and of tanks in private enclosures at 260 making a total of 518. In addition to these there are a great many hollows and holes which are not strictly tanks, but which are the receptacles of filthy water and require to be filled up even more urgently than large tanks. The tanks included in the Engineer's report represent an area of 484·43 acres and a capacity of 422035416 cubic feet. The material available for filling them (the sweepings of the town) has been estimated at 15075 cubic feet per day or about twelve hundred thousand cubic feet per annum, subject to shrinkage of 10 per cent immediately and of about 25 per cent in course of the first year the contraction continuing at a lower rate for several years afterwards. The work could be done expeditiously by supplementing the sweepings by earth from the Salt Water Lakes; but the cost of this it has been estimated would amount to about thirty lacs of rupees. With the scheme of water supply extension works in hand the Commissioners have not found it practicable to adopt for the present this plan. Nor do they think it necessary or advisable to fill up all the tanks of the town. The present water supply as already shown is totally inadequate for the requirements of the people; and for washing and other purposes water from tanks and wells must be used. To cut off all supply from them would be to subject the people to extreme hardship. Even after the doubling of the filtered supply the average quantity of water available per head would be only 12 gallons in a tropical climate when the supply of 35 gallons in the climate of London has been found inadequate. Tanks and wells, therefore, will still be required to make up for the shortcomings of the filtered supply and it is the opinion of the Commissioners that the proper course to follow is to fill up all those tanks which are utterly irreclaimable and to improve others by de-watering and re-excavating them and to guard them as far as possible from being polluted. Thirty-eight tanks of the former kind were taken in hand during the past year and most of them have been filled up with sweepings. Altogether 66 tanks have been filled up within the last two years. Several private tanks have been at the same time improved through the agency of the Conservancy Department at the cost of their owners. Tanks so reclaimed, it is believed, will be more beneficial to the health of the people than if their sites were allowed to be covered by huts closing the only open areas now available for the ventilation of the bustees or leaving them unoccupied (for no native will build huts on new-made soil for five or six years) to serve as so many foci for the dissemination of noxious vapours.

The Commissioners thus summarize their observations on the sanitary improvement of Calcutta :

1*st*.—The town was more healthy during the past year than the year preceding.

2*nd*.—To the close of the last year 48·93 miles of brick sewers have been laid.

3*rd*.—The old open drains on the sides of the roads have been filled up to the extent of 215 miles.

4*th*.—There remain now 48·46 miles of road-side drains to fill up; but they are all very narrow and not so injurious as those which have been obliterated.

5*th*.—Fifteen miles of bustee drains have been filled up; 25 miles yet remain to be filled up. The condition of the latter has been to some extent improved.

6*th*.—The dampness of the soil has been reduced.

7*th*.—Nearly all the houses of the Southern Division, and a great many of the Northern Division, of the town have been connected with the new sewers.

8*th*.—The house-service by the mehters of the Municipality reaches every tenement which has a privy attached to it, and the service is efficiently performed.

9*th*.—A thousand privies have been built in the bustees, and 68 public latrines are accessible to the poor.

10*th*.—The bustees are now drier and more cleanly than they were before, and the means of access to their interior have been improved by the addition of several miles of new roads.

11*th*.—Sixty-six foul tanks have been obliterated.

12*th*.—A scheme has been taken in hand for doubling the supply of filtered water in the town.

We have given the remarks of the Commissioner *in extenso*, because the work which they have been doing quietly is not only not appreciated, but either misunderstood or misrepresented. This chapter of their last administration report is a sufficient answer to the criticisms of the Army Sanitary Commission. These criticisms are very amusing, and in effect amount to

an elaborate apology for the Health-Officer We reserve our comments upon it for a future issue.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN returned to the capital on Monday last. His Honor was received by the *elite* of Calcutta at the Howrah Station, and although the mail train arrived at 6 A.M., when many do not get out of their beds, the number of gentlemen, both European and Native, who were present on the occasion to do honor to the Lieutenant Governor, was unusually large, so much so that there was hardly space on the platform for passengers to come out. This crowded attendance has led a morning contemporary to suspect that there must have been a smart "whip" at work. So far as the native gentlemen were concerned we might tell him that there was no pressure whatever put upon them; it was their feeling of respect and esteem for their Governor, which impelled them to offer him their greetings in the early morn. As for the European gentlemen we understand that it was the practice with the Commissioner of Police to issue a circular to high officials intimating the hours of arrival and departure of Lieutenant Governors on all occasions, but Mr. Souttar, thinking that the hour of Sir Ashley's arrival was too early, had omitted the usual notice. Nevertheless the attendance was such as had never before greeted a Lieutenant Governor. We hope these facts will satisfy our contemporary that there was no "whip" at work.

WE HEAR that His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will proceed to Darjeeling on the 23rd instant to spend "Merrie Christmas" there. The party will return in about a week. We believe His Excellency the Viceroy will hold the usual New Year festivities in Calcutta.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Bengal legislative Council reopens on Saturday next, the 13th instant.

THE ENTRANCE and First Arts Examinations in the Calcutta University were held last week. The number of candidates for matriculation was 2,697, and the same for the Little-go 1,040.

ABOUT a year ago an institution was established in Calcutta by some young men aided by some of our distinguished educationists for the purpose of giving our youths good physical training, healthy intellectual exercise, and sound moral instruction. As the motives of the projectors it is said have been misunderstood in certain quarters, they have issued a statement setting forth their objects. This statement explains what they aim at—they say "we wish to see our youths go out to fight the battle of life as "fine noble young fellows" in the strictest sense, fit for the best society,—for any independent profession, and really worthy of regard." Nothing could be more laudable than this, and we wish the projectors every success.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to notice that the *Bombay Review* ceases to exist from this week. It was a first class paper conducted with great ability and independence. It is strange that such an excellent paper did not receive adequate support from the Bombay public. Mr. Martin Wood, the Editor, we are sorry to learn, severs his connection with the Indian press and goes home. His departure will be a great loss to the cause of Indian journalism. We hope he will be again placed in a position to renew his journalistic career in India.

WE OBSERVE that two additional members have been appointed to the Governor. General's Legislative Council, Mr. Charles Grant of the Central Provinces, and Mr. Morgan of Messrs. Ashburner and Co. of this city. The first is an official, and the second a non-official member. We must again lift our voice against the multiplication of official members. This is the first time a member has been taken from the Central Provinces. May we ask where was the necessity for this addition? The Central Provinces are beyond the pale of the Regulation law, and have all along gone on well enough without a special representative in the Legislative Council. The administration of those Provinces are much allied to that of the North Western Provinces, and Northern India is represented in the Supreme Legislature by two members, Mr. Bazett Colvin and Mr. Batten. And yet a third member has been put in. If this is not waste of money, we do not know what that is. It is strange that in these days of retrenchment and taxation the Government does not see the folly of multiplying official members of the Council.

THE BUDGET Committee of the Calcutta Corporation have concluded their labours. They sat from day to day for more than a fortnight and carefully scrutinized every item. They have made ample provision for the ordinary works of the Municipality, and have also voted substantial grants for improvements, which have for the first time been included in the Municipal Budget. Thus they have voted Rs. 20,000 for Bustee improvement, and Rs. 10,000 for town improvement, the object of which is to widen small lanes here and there for the passage of conservancy carts and the facility of wheeled traffic. They have also raised by Rs. 5000 the grant for street watering with a view to include some streets that are not on the watering list. The ratepayers will be glad to learn that after voting all necessary supplies the Committee have been able to reduce the house-rate for the next year from 10 to 8 per cent and the water rate from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The Police rate has been fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent or $\frac{1}{4}$ percent more than that of this year, and the Lighting rate at 2 per cent. These satisfactory results, it must be candidly confessed, have been chiefly obtained through the hearty co-operation of Mr. Souttar, the Chairman, with the Commissioners, in promoting economical administration and faithfully carrying out the provisions of the law.

THE FOLLOWING is the latest news from Afghanisthan:

Allahabad, December 5th.—Kabul Dec. 3.—Much difficulty is experienced in getting news from Turkistan. Rumours are in constant circulation of intrigues on the part of the local Governors. Ghulam Haidar, the nominal ruler of Turkistan, is reported to be wandering about with eight guns. Having left Mazar-i-Sharif, he never answered our overtures, and has received Nek Muhammad on his way to join the Russians. Practically there is no Government in Turkistan, the troops doing as they like. It seems probable that Ghulam Haidar would have remained near Balkh, to be near Russian money and aid. The state of Herat is not known. A relation of Ayub Khan, the Governor, is being sent there. A further seizure of valuable property has been made in Yakub's father-in-law's house, including a paltry present of a teapot from the Russian Government to Nek for services rendered. It is not known what these services were. The inscription bears date 1879. The Kohistan chiefs are again coming in. Yakub's mother, in Kabul, sent agents to Kohistan to stir up his friends. The Governor, Shahabaz Khan, is at Charikar. The Pinjshia district is disturbed, but this is of no consequence yet. Yakub passed through Gandamak to-day. From Jagdallak his escort were a Guides' company and one of the 9th foot. He halts at Safed Sing to-night, and proceeds to Jelalabad to-morrow.

Kabul Dec. 4.—The Kohistan chiefs came in yesterday. General Roberts interviewed them this afternoon. It is hoped that sufficient pressure will be put upon them to keep them in order in future. Reports from Maidan state that a body of regulars and local hill men attacked the fort, where our Governor, Hussein Khan, is staying, killed him, cut his body into pieces, and returned to the Hills, Shahabaz, the Kohistan Governor, and our Logar Governor are in difficulties on account of simmering disaffection among the tribes that they were sent to control.

WE HAVE MUCH pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following rules of the National Indian Association for the accommodation of Indian youths proceeding to England for education:

I. Any Native gentleman desirous of availing himself of the advantages of the National Indian Association in this branch of its work must write to the Honorary Secretary of the Association (6, John Street, Bedford Row, London) at least six months before the proposed departure from India of his son or ward, giving full information as to his age and previous education, the education desired for him in England and accompanying the application with satisfactory references as to the position of the applicant, and the means of defraying all the expenses of his son or ward while living in England. One of the references should be from a Collector and Magistrate or other officer of equal relative rank.

II. All applications will be submitted to the Permanent Sub-Committee of the Association, and decided on their merits the conditions being settled by special arrangement in each case. The Association reserves to itself the right of rejecting any application.

III. The responsibilities of the Association will be to meet the Student on his arrival, to procure lodgings for him, and to make all necessary arrangements for his education, whether at the Universities or Inns of Court, or by the employment of Tutors or otherwise. The Association will also undertake, to the extent of the remittances placed at its disposal all payments requisite for the above objects, and for the general superintendence of the Students, as well as the distribution to them of such personal allowances as may be agreed upon with the parent or guardian.

IV. The Association will from time to time communicate to the parents or guardians the progress attained by those entrusted to its care and in the event of anything unsatisfactory coming to its knowledge as to the conduct of a Student will advise as to the desirability or otherwise of his being retained in England.

V. An annual charge to defray minor expenses will be made for each Student under the care of the Association, the amount of such charge to be determined according to the circumstances of each case.*

* It is anticipated that an annual charge of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 will suffice, but this charge will be liable to alteration after some experience has been gained as to the amount of petty expenses.

THIRTEEN YEARS ago the British Government undertook the administration of the State of Bhawalpore during the minority of the Nawab. His Highness has now attained majority and the ceremony of his installation performed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab the other day was most interesting. His Honor delivered an impressive address from which we make the following extract:

I cannot but consider it an important and memorable day for the Punjab—one of those occasions on which shine out brightly, clearly, and conspicuously the good faith and goodwill of the British Government towards the Princes of India; when a State like Bhawulpore, saved from ruin and anarchy by British intervention, is restored, on the promised day, to its hereditary ruler; renovated, prosperous, and content; a happy country, and a well-disposed and orderly people, awaiting, loyally and joyfully, the inauguration of the new reign from which both we and they hope so much. The time has, I hope, passed for ever when the independent Chiefs of India can fear or mistrust the intentions of the Paramount Power. The generous promises made when the Queen-Empress, in her own name and title, assumed the Government of Hindustan, have been fully and faithfully observed. To you, Nawab, to you, Princes, who personally or by your representatives, are present here to-day, I appeal—Cashmere, Putiallah, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, Faridkhote, and many others. Has your connection with the British Government brought you profit or loss? You know, and the world too knows, that your dignity has been increased, your possessions extended, and your rule made perpetual and secure. The Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty, who rules over 300 millions of subjects, and of whose possessions—covering one-seventh of the earth's surface—Hindustan is but an eighth part, does not desire, Chiefs of the Punjab, to reduce your power or dignity. All that is required of you is the just and equal rule of your people, and ready and willing service, should at any time the Government require it.

Well said. These words have a wider significance than the State to which they refer.

WE HAVE RECEIVED Pundit Luchmee Narain's remarks on the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed's Vaccination Bill This gentleman is a pleader of the High Court, North Western Provinces, and takes a lively interest in matters of legislation. He is a man of much knowledge and ability, and we always read with pleasure his views and opinions on draft-bills. We are, however, sorry, to observe that he has taken a hostile attitude in respect of the Vaccination Bill. He says:

I object to those provisions of the Bill which provide for compulsory vaccination, and I object to them because I am convinced that the object of these will be misunderstood by the native masses, that its practical working will greatly agitate the native community and lead to a great deal of discontent, and that it would become an instrument for extortion in the hands of the Police and the vaccinators, which no amount of supervision will be able to check.

Compulsory measures for the protection of life are not unknown in the history of Indian legislation, and to argue that such measures are inconsistent with the liberty of the subject implies, we must say, a diseased conception of that liberty. It is not intended to give a general effect to the Vaccination Bill; it will be restricted to municipalities and cantonments, and there it may be fairly assumed that the people are better able to protect themselves from official oppression than the rural villages. We cannot conceive of any law, which is not liable to abuse, but we do not think that Mr. Luchmee Narain would on that account suppress all laws and legislation.

THE MORNING PAPERS report a curious construction of the New Stamp law regarding powers of attorney given by the Fifth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. A pleader had filed a power of attorney, which the learned judge consi-

dered was insufficiently stamped, because in his opinion "to institute," "to conduct," "to draw money," mentioned in the document were all separate acts, although they related to the same suit. The pleader informed the Court that the Calcutta Registrar had held otherwise, and that the Collector of Calcutta had concurred with him. The learned Judge remarked that, "notwithstanding the registry of the power, his hands and feet could not be bound by the opinion of a Registering Officer; he had his own independent views, and would not be guided by the opinions of others, and would therefore refuse to file the power." His Worship added, "he thought he had a right to an independent opinion, and did not think he was bound by the opinion of the Collector." But is the learned Judge bound by the law or not? The adjudication of the Collector under the law is final, but this Solon seemed to care little for it. We are glad to observe that the point will be argued before a full bench.

THE HINDU Law Lectureship in the Presidency College was instituted in 1874; it was at first established for 2 years; then it was renewed for 3 years; and subsequently for one year, which expires this month. The Lectureship was a tentative measure, contingent upon the opinion of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, which has however not been obtained up to this day. Last year certain Sanscritists were candidates for the post. But the Director of Public Instruction recommended the continuance of the existing arrangement for one year. If the Lectureship be renewed we hope the claims of Sanscritists will not be overlooked. Those, who draw their knowledge of the Hindu Law from the fountain-source, should certainly be preferred to those, who derive it second hand.

WE HAVE received a prospectus for a memorial in honor of the late Babu Amirtalal Mitra, which we need not publish as it has already appeared in the morning papers. Babu Amirtalal Mitra was not a public man; he was a recluse student and chiefly spent his time in study. His studies contributed much to the excellence of that storehouse of Sanskrit literature the Sabdakulpa Druma, founded by his illustrious father-in-law, Raja Radhakant Deb Bahadur. His friends and admirers wish to open a tank for the supply of good drinking water in some place, where it may be most needed, and to connect it with his name in commemoration of his many private virtues and his literary labours. This is an amiable feeling much to be respected.

THE FOLLOWING is an abstract of a letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent:

An important criminal trial will shortly be held in the Sessions Court here. the preliminary enquiries have been gone through. Two young men, one an ex-student and another a student of the Albert School generally known as Babu Keshub Chunder Sen's school in Calcutta are the defendants. The name of the first is Soshibhusun Mittra, an inhabitant of Burdwan, and that of the second Haranath Dutt, an inhabitant of Jessore The student being diffident of his abilities to pass the Entrance examination and still being very anxious to appear this year had prevailed upon the ex-student to assume his(student's) name, pass the preliminary examination, pay in the examination fee, and obtain a receipt. All this having been accomplished the parties had come to Krishnaghur to undergo the examination, thinking that they were well secure here from detection. One or two examinations had been passed when an informer also a student, who had smelt the intrigue spoiled the game by sending in an anonymous letter to the Director. Mr. Rowe the Inspector of Schools was charged with the prosecution. The police trial is ever; the detendants are on bail awaiting regular trial at the sessions. It appears that their parents and friends have received no intimation of the scrape they have fallen into, some mooktears have out of pity volunteered assistance and stood bail for them.

The discovery of this disgraceful fraud, as our correspondent states, was due to a timely anonymous letter to the Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Croft did not lose a moment in hunting out the offenders. He asked Mr. Rowe, Inspector of Schools, P. C., to proceed at once to Krishnaghur, and prosecute the lads. Mr. Rowe took the assistance of a teacher of the Albert School, who accompanied him to Krishnaghur, and on arrival proceeded to the examination room and at once spotted the personator, whom he caught in the very act of forging Haranath's name. Haranath, who was then in Krishnaghur, was also immediately discovered and apprehended. They were placed before Mr. Gunn, the Joint-Magistrate, to whom they made a clean breast of the whole thing. Soshibhusun was charged with false personation and forgery, and Haranath with abetment of the same. Mr. Dickens, the Sessions Judge, took up the case in rather hot haste, for he did not allow the accused time enough to communicate with their parents and friends, but thanks to the public spirit of the Krishnaghur bar six pleaders of the Court readily volunteered their services free of charge. There was no room for argument as the accused had pleaded guilty. Mr. Rowe, who conducted the prosecution on behalf of Government, behaved most handsomely. He said that it was not his object to press for a heavy punishment; the sole motive of the prosecution was to protect the fair fame of the University from the foul breath of cheats like the accused; he hoped, however, that in pronouncing the sentence the Court would take into due consideration their youth. Accordingly Mr. Dickens sentenced the lads to one month's simple imprisonment each.

The lads should thank their stars that they have been so leniently dealt with. They have been guilty of a crime of which we cannot speak in too strong terms to mark our detestation and indignation. The University certificates have a high intellectual, social and moral value. From one end of the Bengal Presidency to the other they are the passports to public employ, to the professions, and to private confidence. They have also considerable influence on the matrimonial market, for marriage negociations now-a-days are not a little regulated by the number of "passes," as the match-makers say, which a student holds. And it was this powerful lever of social and moral improvement these audacious and mendacious youths were attempting to loosen. We do hope that the fate which has overtaken them, for though their punishment has been lenient their disgrace has been not the less deep and marked, will have a wholesome effect upon our students in general. These should burn in effigy such black sheep in their flock.

REVIEWS.

Introduction to Mr. Atkinson's Collections of Lepidoptera. By A. L. Grote, London.

Mr. Arthur Grote, brother of the Historian Grote, has written an introduction to Mr. W. S. Atkinson's collection of Lepidoptera. It contains a few interesting notes of Mr. Atkinson's life and career. Mr. Atkinson, we need hardly remind the reader, was the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas D. Atkinson, of Chesterton, in Suffolk, where he was born in September 1820. He was educated at home; and his boyish tastes for the study of nature we are told were developed on Cannock Chase, on his father becoming Vicar of Rugely. It was here that he commenced what gradually became a very complete collection of British Lepidoptera, including the Tineina, which latter were with him favourite objects of study. Mr. Grote says that Mr. Atkinson entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1839, and obtained a Scholarship, passing out as 26th Wrangler in 1843. After some further stay at Cambridge, during which he occupied himself in tutorial duties, he went to London to study for the profession of Civil Engineer; but on being offered the appointment of Principal of the Martiniere College, he came out to Calcutta in November 1854, having previously married Miss Montford, daughter of the Vicar of East Winch, in Norfolk. He joined the Asiatic Society in July 1855, and towards the close of the same year succeeded Mr. Grote as its Secretary, continuing to hold that office till 1864. How his favourite study was developed in India is thus told by Mr. Grote:

The new and rich fauna which now offered itself at once fascinated him; and as I had then a considerable collection of Bengal Lepidoptera, consisting for the most part of the larger Diurnals and Nocturnals obtained by the late Mr. Robert Frith, he was a frequent visitor at my house. Sharing as he he did my interest in the transformations of the many species which could be observed in the neighbourhood of Allipore, the breeding-cages and the progress made by my native artist in figuring the several stages of the image had for him a special attraction. His experience as a collector, and consequent familiarity with the larvæ of British species, gave a point to his observations and criticisms which often proved of the greatest assistance to me.

He had not been many months in Calcutta before he reported to Mr. Stainton his first discoveries of Tineina, a group which no Indian entomologist had yet ventured to touch. His practised eyes detected traces of a miner on the leaf of *Bauhinia purpurea*; and *Lithocolletis Bauhiniæ* was I believe, the first Microlepidopterous species that ever reached this country from India. It was described in 1856, with two other species, by Mr. Stainton in the Trans. Entom. Soc., new ser. vol. iii. p. 301. Mr. Atkinson at the same time became a Member of the Entomological Society.

Mr. Atkinson generally employed the short autumn vacations excursions to places within easy reach of Calcutta; and in 1860 he paid his first visit to Darjiling. It was in this year that he was appointed Director of Public Instruction under the Bengal Government, a post which he held till he finally quitted India. I think I may say that the bulk of his fine collection of Moths were captured during his repeated visits to Darjiling. His wife had preceded him thither, and by simply showing a lamp against a white wall had been in the habit every evening of taking numerous novelties. The exceptional richness in Nocturnals of Mr Atkinson's cabinets is done entirely to the systematic way in which, thus aided by his wife, he attracted and collected his own specimens, instead of relying on the casual captures of native collectors. When at Darjiling myself, in 1864, I witnessed the success of his ambush on more than one occasion.

Mr. Atkinson contributed several valuable papers to the journal of the Zoological Society, England. His eminent services to the cause of education in Bengal are well known. It is noteworthy that while memorials have been erected in honor of Mr. Woodrow and Mr. Sutcliffe, no steps have been taken to do honor to Mr. Atkinson, who so stoutly and nobly fought the battle of liberal education in Bengal.

Jibun Sundhaya, an Historical Romance of the time of Emperor Jehangir, in Bengali. By Romesh Chunder Dutt, Calcutta, 1286 *B. E.*

We cannot say that the writer has displayed much artistic skill in the composition of this story. It has not much taxed his intellectual resources in the conception of the story. The only merit for which we give him credit is the labour taken in presenting it in a readable shape. The work however affords ample evidence of cultured mind. There is unfortunately the faut of sameness in the pictures of some of the characters. As it is the book will do honor to any writer of ordinary calibre. But we would exhort Mr. R. C. Dutt to attempt higher flights of imagination as regards conception and execution of stories.

The Law of Inheritance as in the Veramitrodaya of Mitra Misra, translated by Gopala Chandra Sarakara, Sastri, M.A.B.L. Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, Published by Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., Calcutta. 1879, 8*vo. pp.* 286.

THIS is a translation of one of the eighteen topics of litigation, being a portion of the second section of the work entitled *Vyavahara* or litigation. The Viramitrodaya is regarded an authority of considerable weight by all classes of the Hindu community. Unlike the Dayatatrea, which is followed by the Bengal School only and which has been translated by Sastri Gopal Chandra, the Veramitrodaya is equally respected by the Mithila and Bengal Schools. The importance of the Veramitrodaya has been repeatedly recognised by the High Courts and the Privy Council. The Sastri has rendered good service to the cause of Hindu legal literature by employing his talents and energies in the translation of these valuable texts, and he deserves much credit for the manner in which he has performed his self-imposed task.

Sastri Gopala Chandra, we are informed, had for his text a Sanscrit manuscript of the work and two printed editions to collate from, and from a hasty glance of the text we are satisfied that it might be safely relied upon as accurate. The translation is correct and well done. The preface is well conceived, it gives a concise but lucid description of the nature of Hindu Law in general. The Index is full and copious. We are glad to hear that the publication has received the patronage of the Calcutta University, which has liberally contributed the sum of Rs. 1000 from the Tagore Law Fund towards the publication of the work.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pain on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 6th December, 1879.

Our market has during the past week been less brisk and operations were therefore limited.

IMPORTS.

Piece Goods. There has been a laxity in this market during the period under review in consequence of demands from the up-country market having fallen off, which generally is the case after large operations; the prices show a downward tendency. Grey Goods 50 and 54 ins have sustained a decline of about 12 annas a piece.

White Goods, limited operation at easier rates.

Prints—a fair amount of transactions chiefly in scarlet and black descriptions at previous rates.

Yarns. There has been less enquiry for both country and import kinds, prices showing an easier tendency.

EXPORTS.

The only new feature which this market has exhibited was the first sale of 270 chests of Indigo held on the 5th instant. There was a good attendance and brisk competition, which enabled the seller to realise Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per maund above the average of last season. These prices are considered 8d to 1s above London October sales.

Tea.—There was a sale of 4420 chests held on the 3rd instant—found ready buyers at previous rates.

Shellac.—Although transactions have been restricted in consequence of lower quotations by telegraph from London, still the market has been very steady, holders looking to the failure of crop would on no account make abatement in the prices in force.

Jute.—Continued in good enquiry and prices which showed a tendency to easiness at the close of last week, have not only regained their previous strength but have in most instances obtained higher rates owing to inadequate supplies, which combining with a light stock estimated to be about 70,000 maunds against 150,000 maunds of last season. A further rise in prices may be looked for.

Rice.—The new crop has made its appearance in the market and tempted shippers to limited transactions by the cheapness of their prices for Bombay, Mauritus, Colombo and G. B. Office.

Ashcooly	2-13 @ 2-15
Against	3-6 @ 3-8 of last season.
Cookrahatty	2-10 @ 2-11
Against	3 @ 3-4 of last season.
Ballam, low	2-12 @ 3-2
Against	3-12 @ 4

STOCK AND SHARES.

This market has throughout the week been very quiet and transactions confined to a limited extent. Government Securities have suffered a further decline and the closing rates were for 4% 92-12

4½% 101-3 @ 101-4

Shares.—Coals continued in good request. I. G. S. were steady at the early part of the week, but towards the latter end met with no enquiry.

MONEY MARKET.

(*December* 6, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	92	12	*a*	93 2
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	„	99	0	*a*	99 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	„	95	8	*a*	96 0
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.				
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	„	101	6	*a*	101 10
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	„	101	6	*a*	101 10

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)..	Rs.	101		*a*	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884) ...	Rs.	107	0	*a*	107 8
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885) ...	„	107	8	*a*	108 0
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886) ..	„	108	0	*a*	108 8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887) ...	„	108	8	*a*	109 8
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890) ..	„	110	0	*a*	110 8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892) ..	„	110	8	*a*	111 8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908) ...	„	102	0	*a*	102 4

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

		Rs.	A.	P.
	Prince Bhuram, Tollygunge	13	4	0
	Indian Herald, Allahabad	2	8	0
	District Engineer, Bogra	14	8	0
Baboo	Nocoorkristo Mookerjee, Jonye	16	0	0
„	Shibchunder Bose, Bankipore	6	10	0
„	Roghoonath Banerjee, Hoshearpore	10	0	0
„	Munwar Das, Begoosarai	10	0	0
„	Kadarnath Ghose, Bareilly	5	0	0
„	Goneshchunder Mohapater, Jajpore	15	0	0
„	Govindmohan Ghose, Arrah	15	0	0
„	Rojonynath Chatterjee, Kishengunge	13	4	0
„	Mohendranath Sircar, Midnapore	5	0	0
„	Mohendranath Bose, Berhampore	6	10	0
„	Shamachurn Chatterjee, Agra	5	0	0
„	Kylashchunder Mookerjee, Contai	6	11	0
„	Khettermohan Mookerjee, Bushirhat	18	4	0
„	Koonjobehary Dey, Santipore	13	4	0
	...dolal Sen, Mymensingh	13	4	0
	...chunder Mullick, Raozan	10	0	0
	...darnath Bagchee, Chunar	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 3, 1879.

GENERAL—Mr. A, A. Apcar (*senior*) is appointed to be a member of the committee of management of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Forbes, or until further orders.

Mr. F. F. Handley is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Cuttack, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, C. S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 19th ultimo.

Baboo Denonath Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, is transferred from Bankoora to Midnapore.

The services of Baboo Anund Chunder Bose, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on land registration work in Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for appointment to the charge of the Kalkini estates in Furreedpore.

Major H. P. Peacock, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 29th instant, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. Mosley, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, to have temporary charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Major H. P. Peacock or until further orders.

Baboo Brohmonath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on duty as Head Assistant, Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th December 1879, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Manson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to Mymensingh.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted the following officers extensions of furlough for the periods mentioned against their names:—

Mr. R. H. Greaves, C. S., six months, on sick certificate.

„ H. G. Sharp, C. S. nine months.

Baboo Protap Narain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankoora, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B. C.) of 1868.

Mr. E. R. Henry is posted to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs as an Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present appointment as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. A. H Haggard, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 17th October last.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Kanai Lal Mullick, a Supernumerary at the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Medical Officer at the Sandheads, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Baxter or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Netai Churn Haldar, House Surgeon to the Second Surgeon's Ward, Medical College Hospital having returned to duty on the 30th September last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 15th October 1879 is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon Nund Lall Ghose, Teacher of Materia Medica, Temple Medical School Patna, is appointed to have charge of the duties of the Superintendent, Temple Medical School during the absence, on leave of Dr. J. G. French, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Journal, Asiatic Society Bengal, Vols. 1, 3 to 7, *very scarce.*

Norton's Leading Hindu Law Cases, 2 Vols. new copy Rs. 30.

Bholanath Chunder's Travels, 2 Vols, Rs. 6.

Carey's Beng. Eng. Dictionary 3 in 2 Vols. very important to Translators, Rs. 20.

Reid's Chronological Tables (jantry) Rs. 3.

Rammohan Roy's Selections from Vaidanta and eight other tracts annas 8.

Parasara Sanhita with Bengali translation Rs. 1-4.

KEDERNATH BANERJEA.
Bose Para Lane, Calcutta.

Temple Assylum for Native Blind and Incurables.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned begs to invite the attendance of Subscribers to the above-named Fund at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M. in accordance with the resolution passed at a General Meeting held on the 14th June last; *viz.*, "to give absent Subscribers an opportunity of expressing their opinion as to the disposal of the money," in the event of Government buying the building as proposed.

C. O. WOODFORD, M.D., F.R.C.S., London,
Hony. Secy.

Calcutta, December 4th, 1879.

PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
The 1st December, 1879.

As required by Section 53 of Act V. B.C. of 1870 notice is hereby given that the accounts of the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta for the half year ending 30th September 1879, will be audited at the office of the said Commissioners on Thursday the 11th December 1879.

W. DUFF BRUCE,
Vice-Chairman.

BOSE PRESS.

No. 309, *Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.*

Undertakes to execute printing works in English, Bengali and Nagri on very moderate charges.

G. C. BOSE & Co.,—*Managing Proprietors.*

NOTICE.

DOG AND CAT SHEW.

A Dog and Cat Shew will be held at the Zoological Gardens on the 2nd and 3rd January 1880. Prizes will be given for the best specimens of each class of Dog and Cat.

For further information application should be made to the Honorary Secretary, Zoological Gardens, Alipur.

By order of the Committee,
LOUIS SCHWENDLER,
Honorary Secretary.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 15th Instant the Up Mixed train which leaves Sara at 6-49 A. M. will run in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Sealdah at 9-30 P. M., and arriving at Damookdia at 4-20 A. M., and the Down Mixed which leaves Siliguri at 2-50 A. M., will run in connection with the Eastern Bengal Railway train leaving Damookdia at 9-30 P. M., and arriving in Calcutta at 6-0 A. M.

By order.
Traffic Superintendent's Office } G. M. DRURY.
Saidpur, 5th December 1879. } Traffic Supdt.

THE INDIAN HERALD

THE INDIAN HERALD,
Special Correspondent at Afghanistan,
Special Correspondent with the Viceroy during his Tour through Rajputana,
Correspondents at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, London, Cairo, Constantinople, Rome and Paris,
THE INDIAN HERALD,
the cheapest daily news-paper in India, published at Allahabad.
Weekly Lily's Letter.
PRICE—ANNUALLY.
Without postage Rs. 20.
With postage Rs. 30.

Notice.

Tenders are invited for the supply of 1000 maunds of the best rubble Coal (not less than one inch) for the Dacca Municipality to be delivered at the Dacca Water Works. Apply on or before the 30th instant to the undersigned.

A. C. TUTE,
Vice-Chairman, Dacca Municipality.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

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New Importations of Japanned Ware.

DEED-BOXES, WITH POLISHED TOPS AND TUMBLER LOCKS.

16,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30 inch
Rs. 12-8,	16-0,	18-8,	22-8,	27-0,	32-0,	36-0,	40 each.
	32,		34,		36 inch.		
	Rs. 52-0,		56-0,		62-0 each.		

Japanned Air tight Dress-Boxes.

30" by 17" by 13"	...	Rs. 32
33" by 19" by 14½"	...	„ 38 0
36" by 21" by 15"	...	„ 45 0

Cash Boxes, T. E. T's Lock.

No.	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5.	
Fillet Rs.	12-0	12-8,	13-8,	14-8	16 0,	17-8	each.
Oak... „	12-4,	12-12,	13-12,	14-12,	16-4,	17-12	„

Paper Boxes.

Black (T. E. T.'s Lock)	Rs.	12-0,	16-0,	20-0,	25-8 each.
Fillet	„	„	16-0,	20-0,	20-3, 28-0 each.
Oak	„	„	17-0,	20-0,	24-8, 30-0 each.
Black (Barron's	„	„	11-0,	14-0,	17-8, 21-8 each.
Fillet	„	„	15-0,	17-8,	21-0, 25 0 each.
Black (Tumbler)	„	„	8-8,	12-8,	16-0, 20-0 each.
Fillet	„	„	11-8,	15-0,	18-8, 23-0 each.

Black Japanned Paper Boxes.

With end wire handles and tumbler locks

		T. E. T. & Co.'s locks.
13¾ by 8¾ by 4½	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 13
16½ by 10½ by 5½	„ 11 8	„ 16
19½ by 22 by 6½	„ 16 0	„ 19

Uniform Boxes, very strong.

20" by 12" by 8", 25" by 14" by 10", 28" by 16" by 12."

Rs. 20, 25, 30 each.

Oval Bonnet Boxes.

No.	1,	2,	3.
Rs.	7-8,	8-8,	10. each.

Round Sugar Boxes.

No.	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6,
Rs.	1-0,	1-2,	1-4,	1-8,	2-4,	3,	3-12 each.

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

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New Silk Velvets in all colors
New Silk Stockings in very choice
Patterns, Velvet Pile, Tapestry
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INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Our Furnishing Department is replete with a very large and varied stock and we are prepared to undertake Furnishing of every description and to supply estimates for the same.

The Department is under the supervision of an experienced European and every care is taken to render satisfaction and meet the wishes of our constituents.

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Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,

Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors:

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO. No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[redacted]ured with Profits in this Com-[redacted]holders or members of the

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AGENTS FOR

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE CO.,

BEG TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF

MORGAN'S PATENT CRUCIBLES

The capabilities which have now for so many years distinguished these Crucibles are the following :—

Their quality is uniform. They withstand the greatest heat without danger. Their average durability for Gold, Silver, Copper, and other ordinary Metals is forty to fifty pourings, in some cases over one hundred have been obtained. They never crack, and heat more rapidly than any other kind. One annealing only required. Change of temperature has no effect. They can when hot from the furnace be dipped in cold water with safety. The saving of labour and metal is very great. In *Steel Melting* the saving of fuel has been demonstrated to amount to a ton and half to every Ton of Steel fused. For *Zinc* they last longer than iron pots, and save the great loss which arises from mixture with iron. Those for *Malleable Cast Iron* can be used for several days, doing each day nearly double the work of any other Crucible.

As these Crucibles last longer than others it follows that the Saving of Metal must be great, because to each worn Crucible a quantity of Metal adheres. In fact, comparing Morgan's Patent with other Crucibles, the *Saving of Metal, Time*, and *Fuel* alone is more than equivalent to *their cost*.

A. Made in sizes varying from 2oz. to any required capacity, and are marked by the number of seers they will contain, thus—No. 5 will contain 5 seers Copper. No. 100=100 seers No. 200=200 seers. No. 300=300 seers. No. 400=400 seers.

PRICES.

Crucibles	...	...	.. 4 annas per No.
Stands...	..	..	... 2 „ „
Covers...	..	...	... 2 „ „
Stirrers	...	...	Re. 1 each.

Ten per cent. discount for cash with order on amounts above Rs. 10 and an enhanced discount off wholesale orders.

ANY SIZES OF THE ABOVE CRUCIBLES, FROM 0000 TO 150, SUPPLIED FROM STOCK.

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COY.'S SALAMANDER CRUCIBLES.

Which do not require annealing and do not absorb moisture.

PATENT ANNULAR HOT-AIR FURNACE,

FOR MELTING BRASS, IRON, STEEL, AND OTHER METALS.

Patented by JOHN FLETCHER

For Great Britain, America, France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Russia, &c.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY.

THE SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE PATENT FURNACE.

It has no fire bars as in the ordinary brass furnaces, but a solid dished bottom instead. Should the crucible leak or the metal be accidentally spilt it runs down into the dished bottom and is there collected in a convenient form for remelting. On account of the blast entering the furnace above the place where the metal would lie there will be no necessity, in the event of an accident, to stop working; the metal will take no harm, but can be removed at night when the dished bottom is opened to clean away the slag and take out the stand. All time usually spent in washing and smelting brass ashes is therefore saved by this arrangement. There is a *great saving in coke*. Much less than half the quantity required in the ordinary fires, for a given weight of metal, is necessary in melting in this furnace. *The rapidity of melting*—120 lbs of brass can be run down in half an hour, starting with a cold furnace, subsequent meltings of course being made much more quickly. *Small coke* may be used if a start be given with a bottom of ordinary sized pieces, thus utilising that which for general foundry purposes is useless. *The certainty with which metal can be melted*, it being a well-known fact with casters that with ordinary furnaces, the state of the atmosphere seriously affects the draught and time of fusion. *If the outlet B* is led into a chimney stack the furnace can be worked without a blast, thus obviating the necessity of suspending operations while the fan is not running. After using the furnace, in the event of another heat not being immediately required, it is only requisite to shut off the blast, take out the crucible, and close the lid, and the furnace will keep alight for several hours without the addition of fresh fuel.

Its capabilities (now practically proved by many eminent firms) are as follows :—Previous to his invention of this furnace the Patentee had *four* of the ordinary furnaces with fire bars in them in full work, and one 60 lb. crucible in each, but since adopting this furnace he has dispensed with the ordinary furnaces, and is now working with one patent furnace in their place, using a Morgan's Patent Crucible, 100 lb. size, and doing more work.

Orders for Salamander Crucibles and patent Furnaces registered for supply on arrival. Prices and particulars on application to,

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Notice.

The Naral Zemindars intend giving permanent leases of their Parganas, Mahomedshahi, Nasaratshai, Dhuldi, Dantia, and Birmohan. Settlements may be made of villages singly, or in groups. Intending candidates are to apply to

KALI CHARAN GHOSE,
Manager, Naral Joint-Estate.

Naral, 26th November, 1879.

Notice.

Wanted an experienced Overseer of Works for the Maisadul Wards Estate on a salary of Rs. 100 and horse allowance Rs. 30 per mensem. Applications will be received up to the 15th Proximo.

T. BEIGHTON,
For Collector.

Midnapur Collectorate Wards Department,
The 24th November, 1879.

MIRACLE!!!

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SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

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Price Rs. 5 per phial

Re. 1 in addition for postage and packing.

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Mr. Fischer the General Manager in India of the above Company has arrived in Calcutta and will be glad to furnish estimates for and answer any enquiries regarding the use of the Electric Light.

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Agents.

BENGAL ICE MANUFACTURING CO. L. D.

NOTICE.

Chitpore Depot will be closed after 14th November 1879.

Discount allowed to purchasers of Rs. 10 worth or tickets will from the 15th November be only 1½ per cent. thus they will get 325lb. for Rs. 10.

By order
H. I. WESTON,
Agent protem.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

বেঙ্গল আইস ম্যানুফ্যাকচারিং কোং লিমিটেড

১৪ ই নবেম্বর তারিখের পর চিৎপুরের রাস্তার বরফের দোকান বন্ধ হইবেক। ১৫ নবেম্বর হইতে ১০ টাকার মূল্যের বরফ ক্রেতাদিগের শতকরা ১৷৷০ টাকার হিসাবে ধরাট দেওয়া যাইবেক। তাহা হইলে ক্রেতারা ১০ টাকায় ৩২৫ পণ বরফ পাইবেক।

By order
H. I. WESTON,
Manager pro tem.

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WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 each.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
" " 1½ " .. ... Rs. 14 "
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 "

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

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PATENT ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

These only who have lost their natural teeth and have replaced them with the PATENT STONE ARTIFICIAL TEETH made by J. CORFIELD & Co., can appreciate and understand how marvellously art approaches nature, and how perfect our artificial teeth are, for all purposes for which natural teeth are designed.

Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

Surgeon Dentists.

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New Civil Procedure Code & other Acts.

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DARLINGTON'S Pain-Curer

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect,

Per bottle Re. 1; Large size Rs. 2, Packing As. 8

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dhurrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

General Jeet Jung Bahsdoor, Rana, of Nepaul after ordering for one large bottle of Darlington's Pain-Curer, expressed his approbation and ordered for a dozen large bottles of the same.

DARLINGTON'S SPLEEN MIXTURE.

Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other medicines have sigually failed, Re. 1 Packing As. 8.

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